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PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON PEACE PROGRAM, DETENTE

PM011033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 82 p 1

[PRAVDA editorial: "A Peaceful Future for Mankind"]

[Text] True to the Leninist policy of peace, the Soviet Union is doing everything it can to remove the threat to mankind of a nuclear war and to preserve and consolidate universal peace.

The path to a fundamental improvement of international life is indicated in the Peace Program for the Eighties which was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. Our party and the Soviet state are tirelessly working for the implementation of the set of major constructive proposals contained in this program. In the course of this work, new valuable initiatives directed at curbing the armaments race and strengthening peace and the security of peoples are being proposed.

An impressive confirmation of the genuine love of peace and humanity of the land of the Soviets has been the call to guard, develop and deepen detente, which was contained in the speech by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the festive meeting in Baku devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR. The Soviet leader's speech gave a profound analysis of the international situation today. It contained an accurately and extensively formulated scientific definition of international detente. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that for us detente is a very broad concept. It is primarily the general inclination of states and their leaders not toward military preparations and hostility to other states but toward peaceful cooperation with them. It is also normal intercourse between countries and peoples, a conscientious observance of the norms of international law, respect for the sovereignty of each country and noninterference in each other's affairs. Finally, it is a constant striving by practical deeds to help in curbing the arms race which has swept over the earth and a striving to strengthen security on the basis of a gradual deepening of mutual trust based on justice and mutuality. This is what we understand by detente and this is the detente for which we are striving. It is for all intents and purposes a question of ensuring a peaceful future for mankind.

The urgency of this cardinal task is obvious. The peoples are anxious about the increased aggressiveness of imperialist circles, above all in the United States. In its reckless desire to achieve world supremacy Washington is escalating the arms race, making preparations for nuclear war, kindling hotbeds of military conflicts and exacerbating tension in various regions of the planet. It is necessary to prevent the further unfavorable development of international events and halt the slide toward global catastrophe. Under these conditions the preservation and deepening of detente is the real command of the times.

Detente is not the monopoly of any individual geographic zone or any one region of the globe. For a number of historic reasons it has put down deeper roots in some regions than others. This has happened in Europe, for example. Made wiser by grim experience, Europe became the cradle of detente. However, possibilities exist everywhere for strengthening detente, and they must be utilized actively.

The Soviet Union is striving to set relations in order with the United States and to achieve just and mutually acceptable agreements on the issue of limiting and reducing both strategic and medium-range nuclear armaments. A readiness to work out such agreements is expressed in the USSR's well-balanced proposals at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. At the same time our country is also undertaking practical acts of good-will such as reducing the numbers of its forces and armaments in Central Europe, suspending the deployment and reducing the quantity of medium-range nuclear armaments capable of striking targets in Western Europe. The Soviet Union has voluntarily undertaken the historic obligation of not using nuclear weapons first.

Our country has established relations of friendship and cooperation with a number of Asian states. The normalization and gradual improvement of relations between the USSR and the PRC on the basis of commonsense, mutual respect and mutual advantage would make a good contribution to strengthening the foundations of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. The Soviet Union is convinced that this would be a very important thing.

In Europe the successful completion of the Madrid meeting of 35 countries and the clearing of the way to a European disarmament conference could be the most appropriate next step to strengthen detente.

The years of detente have yielded many useful results in setting up good-neighborly cooperation on our continent and shown the vitality of the principles of peaceful co-existence recorded in the Final Act of the Helsinki all-European conference. The further development of detente would enable Europeans to enjoy its fruits still more successfully and to resolve many general problems of the peoples' practical life through joint efforts. It is our generation's duty to future generations to advance unswervingly along this path.

In politics it is always necessary to act with an eye to the future. It is precisely toward a calmer, peaceful tomorrow that the USSR's foreign policy and the CPSU's international activity, which are imbued with the spirit of well-founded historical optimism, are directed. "On the whole," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out, "detente is the peoples' historic gain. On no account must narrowminded, egoistic politicians in the imperialist camp be allowed to tear it to pieces. It must be safeguarded, developed and deepened. And this will be a victory for human reason over dangerous, unthinking aggressiveness. We believe in such a victory, for we believe in man's reason and, if you like, in the peoples' instinct for self-preservation."

Life weightily confirms the fact that the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries firmly hold the initiative in the struggle to strengthen peace on earth. All peace-loving states, all sensibly minded and realistic leaders and the multimillion-strong popular masses of the world are on our side.

REPORTAGE ON RESUMPTION OF GENEVA ARMS TALKS

'Marking Time'

LD031858 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Oct 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. talks on restricting nuclear weapons in Europe resumed in Geneva on Thursday 30 September. They began 10 months ago, on 30 November last year, in an atmosphere, as you will remember, of both expectation and skepticism. Several rounds have now passed. It would not be quite correct to say that these talks are progressing. They are not progressing, but rather marking time.

The Americans are still insisting on the so-called "zero option," which would mean zero reductions on their part; all their medium-range nuclear weapons would remain untouched, but they would be very considerably reduced on the Soviet side. The Soviet Union is not, of course, tempted by such an invitation to unilateral disarmament, and for its part proposes a fairer resolution, to reduce by three times [vtroye] the USSR's and NATO's nuclear weapons.

'Complicated' Situation

LD021318 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe were renewed in Geneva on Thursday. Vladimir Bolshakov comments:

The atmosphere at the talks is extremely complicated. It is common knowledge that the Reagan administration has renounced the policy of easing world tension. It is banking on military supremacy and on intensive preparations for nuclear war in the belief that America is capable of winning a victory in such a war.

Things have gone very far indeed, with the U.S. President calling for a crusade against the Soviet Union. A major aspect of militaristic, belligerent stand taken by the current Washington leadership is plans for siting additional 572 American intermediate-range weapons in West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. These nuclear missiles will be capable of reaching Moscow and other cities and regions in the Soviet Union. All this makes the talks renewed in Geneva extremely important. These talks must stop the dangerous development of events in Europe and halt another round of the nuclear arms race Washington and NATO are trying to impose on the European nations.

The Soviet president, Leonid Brezhnev, has stressed more than once that these talks must not serve as a cover for continuing the arms race. They must serve as a means for a serious researching for a mutually acceptable agreement that would lower the level of military confrontation in Europe, a move based on the principle of equality and like security.

The Soviet Union has come to the talks in Geneva with a series of initiative aimed at creating the most favorable conditions for achieving agreements. Last June it pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons in the hope that the United States and other nuclear powers would follow its example. The Soviet Union has also made another gesture of goodwill. It suspended the deployment of its intermediate-range weapons capable of reaching targets in Western Europe and reduced their number. The Soviet proposals on reducing by 1990 2/3 of the intermediate-range weapons deployed in Europe, put forward at the talks, are also constructive.

The Soviet Union favors a true zero option. It stands for freeing Europe from both intermediate-range and tactical nuclear weapons. However, if Washington is not prepared to discuss this approach, the Soviet side suggests that NATO and the USSR substantially reduce by 2/3 the quantity of their intermediate-range weapons stationed in Europe.

The lack of readiness to positively consider Soviet initiatives displayed by the American side so far gives rise to concern throughout the world. It is very characteristic that the talks in Geneva were resumed on the background of demands for preventing additional American nuclear missiles from being sited in Europe. These demands are made throughout Europe. The so-called zero option proposed by President Reagan and aimed at forcing the Soviet Union to carry out unilateral disarmament has failed to abate West Europe's antiwar and antimissile movement Washington counted on. On the contrary, it intensified the movement.

For instance, at the parliamentary elections recently held in the Netherlands, the most popular slogan was "No to American missiles" and success at the elections was gained by those candidates who promised to take public demand into account. And here is another example: A resolution on the question of nuclear disarmament issued by the recent annual conference of Britain's Labor Party. The major steps proposed by the resolution are to close all nuclear bases in Britain, including those of the U.S. Navy and Air Force, to scrap the Trident missile system and to cancel the deployment of American cruise missiles. As a matter of fact, debates at the conference were accentuated by stinging criticisms of American policy in connection with the Reagan administration's efforts to speed up the nuclear arms race and its obviously unconstructive stand taken at the Geneva talks. We are interested in a zero option whereby no nuclear bases exist in Europe or outside, said Joan Lestor, speaking for the party's executive committee, a true zero option, not Reagan's one-sided cosmetic approach.

Gradual Solution

LD030044 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2330 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow 2 Oct (TASS) -- Judging by the statements made by U.S. official spokesmen on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe which have resumed in Geneva, Washington intends to insist upon its unreasonable positions.

As is known, in essence they amount to the notorious "zero option", which envisages the reduction to zero of...just the Soviet medium range missiles. It is not difficult to calculate where such a "one-sided game" [igra v odni vorota] would lead, PRAVDA writes today.

As is known, at the beginning of 1982 NATO had 986 medium-range nuclear devices aimed at targets in Europe. More than 720 of them belong to the United States. In addition there were 64 British ballistic missiles, 55 British bombers, 98 French missiles and 46 French bombers.

The number of medium-range devices belonging to the USSR was 975. The implementation of the U.S. plan would mean that the number of medium-range nuclear devices belonging to NATO would remain at the old level or even rise, while Soviet nuclear devices situated on the European territory of the USSR would be reduced by more than half. At the same time the balance of forces which has become established in Europe would be upset.

Should the USSR reject such a virtually unilateral disarmament, the paper notes, Washington intends to try to achieve the implementation of the NATO decision on 'rearming' [dovooruzheniye] which envisages the deployment in Western Europe of 572 new U.S. nuclear missiles. But again that means upsetting the balance of forces in favor of the United States and NATO.

In insisting on the false "zero option" Washington would probably like to bring the talks to deadlock counting, what is more, blaming on the Soviet Union and on deriving for any propaganda advantage for itself. However it is not all that easy to do that, stresses PRAVDA. peoples know that the USSR is ready for an authentic zero decision, that is for Europe to be completely freed of medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. It is precisely the United States and NATO who are not ready for this. Therefore the USSR proposes the gradual solution of the problem.

U.S. CW STOCKPILES 'GRAVE THREAT' TO EUROPE

LD020452 Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

Peter Corterier, minister of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of West Germany, said at the Bundestag that there were American chemical agents on West German territory. This latest statement, made quite officially, is far from the first proof of the fact that the Pentagon has turned the territories of West European countries into a U.S. depot of dangerous and barbarous weapons.

Western Europe is the first area in human history where chemical weapons were actually used: Chemical agents were released in the area of the Belgian city of Ypres on April 22, 1915, on orders from the German command. Altogether 180 tons of chlorine gas were released from containers and 15,000 people were incapacitated by that chemical attack. As many as 500 of them died. All in all, more than 1.3 million people were exposed to chemical weapons during the First World War.

These horrible figures, just like descriptions of the painful death of vast numbers of people exposed to chemical weapons during the First World War that are found in historical documents, reminiscences and fiction again come to mind today. Indeed, both politicians and the the press in the West refer to Europe as a possible theatre of chemical warfare. Indeed, the Pentagon is storing these terrible weapons precisely where it is going to use them. According to the estimates made in West Germany, the depots in the Federal Republic have stockpiled in them more than enough chemicals to kill the entire population of the Continent.

The very storage of large quantities of poisonous substances in West European countries poses a grave threat to the Europeans. Here is just one example recently recalled by the French magazine LE POINT: 6,000 sheep were killed in Utah, the United States, as a consequence of an accidental leakage of nerve gas. But such an "accident" can kill people as well.

According to press reports, there are cages with rabbits next to American chemical weapons depots: It is those animals that are to indicate any leakage of poison. Having deployed these weapons in West European countries, the Pentagon is exposing their population to mortal danger even in peacetime, turning the West Europeans into test animals.

As for the deliberate use of these barbarous weapons, there is every reason to presume that the Pentagon men will hardly be tormented by pangs of conscience. Judging the "tough" and cynical statements of the U.S. brass, they are hardly better humanists that the German generals who had given the fateful order at Ypres. Moreover, the scope of U.S. preparations for chemical warfare in Europe is incomparable with what took place in the past. The implementation of the Pentagon's plans is fraught with turning the whole of Europe into a giant gas van.

PRAVDA DENIES USSR HAS 'EXPANSIONIST GOALS'

LD031958 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0548 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Oct (TASS) -- The United States is endangering the world and continuing to increase tensions, while it attempts to cover up its activities by streams of slander against the Soviet Union, PRAVDA writes. The other day the American President went so far as to ascribe some sort of "expansionist goals" to Soviet policy. In this connection he boastfully added that, with the advent to power of his administration this "expansionism" had been halted. According to him this is the meritorious service performed by him and his Cabinet members.

Stressing that this is done to justify the arms race being pursued by Washington and the dangerous aggressive orientation of the U.S. political course, the paper points out that the Soviet Union for many years and decades has been striving to achieve a relaxation of international tension and has been pursuing a policy of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems. Detente for the Soviet Union is a very broad concept. It is primarily a general disposition of states and their leaders not toward military preparations and hostility toward other states but toward peaceful cooperation with them.

Detente is normal intercourse among countries and peoples, the conscientious observance of the norms of international law, respect for the sovereignty of each country and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. It is finally a constant striving by practical deeds to promote a curbing of the arms race, which has swept the world, and a striving to strengthen security on the basis of a gradual deepening of mutual trust based on justice and reciprocity.

Detente is alive and has become an inseparable reality of our time, PRAVDA states. To guard, develop and deepen this historic gain of the peoples is now the task facing all those who care dearly for the cause of peace. It is precisely in this direction that the CPSU and the Soviet state are energetically and daily acting.

U.S. CONDUCTING RESEARCH ON NUCLEAR BLAST EMP'S

LD030120 Moscow in English to North American 2300 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Blast, heat and radioactivity are the three known effects of nuclear explosions. However, at present American and NATO military experts are studying another effect of a nuclear blast. They call it EMP or electromagnetic pulses. Viktor Olin of our staff makes this comment:

At Kirtland Air Base, Arizona [as received] there is a 12-story platform where an intensive study is going on of electricmagnetic pulses, denoted in military terminology as EMP. Hundreds of millions of dollars have already been appropriated for work in this field and similar research is being done by other NATO countries.

Why did the military show such a heightened interest in a phenomenon to which earlier they gave no attention? Well, it appears that efforts are now being made to create an entirely new field for applying nuclear weapons, a field in which the EMP supporters pin hopes in connection with their plan to wage a so-called limited nuclear war and win it. The projected scenario is as follows: A single nuclear burst of a definite capacity is at an altitude of about 50,000 meters. Gamma rays interact with air molecules and EMP's are formed. These would affect a zone of more than 1000 kilometers in diameter, stopping traffic, cutting off electricity, disabling computers, plunging houses, enterprises and military facilities into darkness. In short, an explosion in space of a definite number of nuclear charges makes it possible, EMP enthusiasts contend, to paralyze the enemy completely, win the war and dictate conditions -- in other words to achieve what has long been the dream of U.S. and NATO planners.

It is precisely to achieve this that work is under way at the Kirtland base. These are actually efforts to bypass the treaty on banning nuclear tests in three media since giant installations like the one at the base make it possible to simulate atmosphere nuclear blasts and thus test new kinds of nuclear weapons, against which the nuclear test ban treaty is directed.

Work on EMP is only part of a broad program to prepare for space war, a programme undertaken by the United States and NATO. The guiding principle in those efforts is that where there is domination of space, there is world domination. However, the plans to militarize space have another aspect too. And that is to involve the Soviet Union in a new sphere of the arms race and force this country to abandon its line of developing peaceful cooperation in the research and use of space. The Soviet Union had been pursuing this line for 25 years, ever since the first artificial earth satellite was launched into space on 4th October 1957. The Soviet space program is meant to serve the interests of people. The plans of the supporters of EMP and other ways of waging war in space are regarded here as being definitely alien. President Leonid Brezhnev emphasized that this country stands for pooling efforts to achieve the humane goal of making a outer space immune to militarization.

GROMYKO ADDRESSES 37TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD012004 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 1 TASS -- Herewith statement by Andrey A. Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, at plenary meeting of the thirty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly:

Distinguished Comrade President, distinguished delegates,

A session of the United Nations General Assembly is a unique opportunity to review the international reality in all its diversity and to sense more profoundly what is of greatest concern to people on different continents. And, one becomes convinced once again that of the multitude of problems in today's world the main problem, the one that stands out, is that of averting the threat of nuclear war.

Virtually everyone agrees that world developments have been evolving in an alarming way. People are asking themselves whether the insane arms race can be halted and the slipping towards the abyss prevented. What should be done to counter the policies of those who are playing out various scenarios of nuclear war as if it were some kind of gambling game rather than a matter that affects the destinies of mankind?

Those are legitimate questions. The Soviet Union is adamantly convinced that peace, which is the greatest universal value, can and must be preserved. And it must be a just peace, worthy of those heights which civilization on earth has attained.

We draw this conviction from history itself. It contains many a tragic page, but it also contains examples of brilliant solutions of the most acute international problems.

Let us recall how the United Nations Charter, which is a universally recognized code of rules that must govern relations between states, came into being. The establishment of this organization and its charter crystallized, as it were, the experience of the struggle and the great victory over fascism. At that time hope was held out to the world that it would be possible to preclude another global tragedy. For almost forty years now that hope has been a reality.

Now look at the changes in international relations brought about in the 1970's when the peoples of the world were given an opportunity to breathe the air of detente. Surely, the differences in social systems, in ideologies or in world outlook were not less then than they are today. But even fully taking into account these differences, states and leaders who stood at the helm of their policies did find ways leading to constructive relations between nations.

This everlasting experience of peaceful coexistence has taken root in the minds of people and in the fabric of interstate relations. This experience is not easy to discard. The urge to give orders to other countries and to dominate the world must not be allowed to overshadow the experience of the past or muffle the voice of reason.

Soviet people reject the gloomy view that mankind has no path other than building up piles of armaments and preparing for war. It would be a mistake to underestimate the rising menace of war. But it is an even greater mistake to fail to see that possibilities exist to put up an insurmountable barrier against war.

The Soviet Union and the Soviet people throw their entire political and moral potential and all the prestige of their policy onto the scales of peace.

And surely this is demonstrated by the obligation unilaterally assumed by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which was solmenly stated in the message of Leonid Beezhnev to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

That was an act of historic importance and it was seen as such throughout the world. Is it not time for our Western partners, the NATO countries, to assess in earnest the opportunities opened up by the Soviet Union's initiatives? We expect them to weigh it carefully once again.

In seeking to minimize the importance of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, many Western leaders speak of the need for trust in relations between states.

But how would that purpose be best served? It would be best served by renouncing preparations for war, the policy of the arms race and of whipping up world tensions. Why don't they assume the obligation -- as did the Soviet Union -- not to be the first to use nuclear weapons?

Sometimes we can hear it said that it is not merely a question of nuclear weapons alone, for there are conventional weapons as well. Yes, there are. But there is a convincing reply to that, too.

We insist that all states assume an obligation to renounce any use or threat of force in their relations.

As far back as 1976 the Soviet Union proposed that a world treaty be concluded on the non-use of force in international relations and it submitted a draft treaty to the United Nations for its consideration. The draft treaty expressly provides that states would refrain from the use of force involving any types of weapons -- and I emphasize: any types of weapons. It would be a good idea to inscribe this on the doors of every agency in Washington that is concerned with U.S. foreign policy.

We note with satisfaction that the initiative concerning the non-use of force was endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the United Nations member states. Indeed, an ad hoc committee was even established to draft such a treaty.

Why, then, no such treaty has been worked out? Because NATO member states are thwarting it. Can the situation be remedied now? Yes, it can. The Soviet Union is prepared already today to come to the negotiating table in order to formalize strict obligations not to use force in settling disputes and differences which exist between states.

No one would venture to deny that quite a few such disputes and differences have accumulated. But there are no problems among them that would not lend themselves to a peaceful solution. There are none in any part of the world, or in any area of world politics, if one, of course, is motivated by the objectives of peace.

It has to be noted, however, that the United States of America has chosen a different policy for itself. The essence of this policy is the desire to impose its will on other states and peoples. That desire underlies all plans of production of weapons and foreign policy. The Soviet Union has repeatedly drawn attention to the fact that such a policy poses a serious threat to peace.

The objective of gaining an edge in armaments has been openly proclaimed in the United States. The idea that it has to be number one militarily has become something of an obsession. Huge sums are being allocated for building up the U.S. war machine, and the pyramid of weapons is getting higher and higher.

In the meantime, continuously at work is the assembly line fabricating all kinds of falsehoods about the Soviet Union's Armed Forces and its foreign policy. People are being deliberately misled.

Why is all this being done? Simply because in an atmosphere of lies, hysteria and chauvinistic intoxication it is easier to get astronomical military budgets approved, it is easier to divert the country's resources to war preparations away from peaceful purposes such as eliminating unemployment and fighting inflation, away from using them for the benefit of people, which is what the Soviet Union is calling for.

There is no dearth of versions of nuclear war that are being planned by the apostles of the arms race: a blitzkreig, a protracted war, a limited war, an all-out war. Every conceivable and inconceivable definition is being put into circulation. With the cold-blooded composure of grave diggers they are speculating on the number of casualties the sides would sustain in a nuclear catastrophe. They deliberately hush up the fact that if a nuclear war were to break out under present conditions, there would be no winners, and few people today would disagree with that.

The Soviet Union has, on a number of occasions, including at the sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, pointed to the dangerous nature of Washington's course aimed at upsetting the military equilibrium which has evolved between the USSR and the USA and on the whole between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. Everywhere, on land and on the sea, the United States is seeking to impose or strengthen its military presence, and to set up new bases. Look at the bacchanalia that is taking place in the Middle East where a frantic search is under way for new clients to harness them to the Pentagon's militaristic strategy.

It should, of course, be clear that the Soviet Union does not recognize anyone's right to military superiority. And it will see to it that it does not happen.

One of the principles recognized by the United Nations is non-interference by states in the internal affairs of other states. It has been reiterated many times in the United Nations decisions.

However, the world is witnessing today a flagrant flouting of the principle.

Who, we might well ask, has given Washington the right to tell sovereign states what they should and what they should not do in their own house? Who has given it the right to try to punish those who cherish their sovereignty and would not yield to pressure, to apply all kinds of sanctions, to impose economic blockades, and even to brandish arms?

From what some say it would appear that U.S. interests are being endangered almost everywhere in the world. This is an absurd thesis. Yet, it is being used to justify crude interference in the affairs of others -- used on a sweeping geographic scale, both as regards nearby countries and those situated many thousands of kilometres away from the United States.

The Soviet Union has never permitted, nor will it allow, anybody to interfere in its internal affairs. This is the stand of the states of the socialist community as well as of other countries which respect their independence and their legitimate rights.

I would like to express the hope that no calls for outside interference in the affairs of other sovereign states will be made from this rostrum either. Otherwise this high rostrum will cease to be such as it is intended to be. And may the United Nations emblem, which is before the eyes of all those present in this hall, serve as a warning to those who fail to distinguish between what's theirs and what belongs to others.

The review of the international scene cannot overlook the situation taking shape in some regions of the world. In the first place, attention is riveted on the Middle East, for this session of the General Assembly is taking place at a time when ashes have not yet settled in the streets of the ruthlessly destroyed ancient city of Beirut and when the blood of tens of thousands of victims of aggression has not yet been completely absorbed by the soil.

All honest people all over the world are angry and indignant over the orgy of bloodshed staged by the aggressors in the Palestinian camps in West Beirut where defenseless Palestinians, mostly women, children and old people, were massacred.

Could Israel commit aggression and perpetrate genocide against the Palestinians but for its so-called "strategic consensus" with the United States?

As far as one can judge, in Israel they are now rubbing their hands gleefully. But this is what is called a Pyrrhic victory. The aggression was bound to turn, and has in fact turned, into a serious political and moral defeat for Israel. The rift between Israel and its neighbours has widened. New seeds of hatred and animosity have been sown, and they can bear grapes of wrath.

Those who determine Israel's policies seem to give little thought to the future of their country. And that is too bad, indeed. They are clearly hampered by chauvinistic intoxication.

The root cause of the Lebanese tragedy lies in Camp David. It should be clear now to every unbiased person that separate anti-Arab deals only put off the establishment of just peace in the Middle East.

The aggressor and its accomplices say that Camp David means peace. Such an assertion makes a mockery of the profound, human and noble idea of peace. What kind of peace it makes is evident from the fact that more blood has been shed since Camp David than during the Israeli aggression in 1967.

Washington's recent statements which it is serving as a Middle East settlement plan confirm that they are still thinking there in terms of diktat and enmity with regard to the Arabs rather than in terms of peace.

The overwhelming majority of states hold it is a political axiom that there can be no durable peace in the Middle East unless the question of an independent Palestinian state is resolved. The Washington plan, however, states explicitly that the United States is against the creation of such a state.

It is widely accepted and recorded in the United Nations decisions that the problem of fulfilling the national aspirations of the Palestinians cannot be solved without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, whereas the American plan makes no mention at all of the PLO as a party to the settlement.

In fact, Washington also fully evades such a fundamental matter as Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories seized by it.

All decisions taken by the United Nations proceed from the premise that genuine security in the Middle East can only be such as would be common to all states and people of that region. And the so-called Washington initiative focuses everything on the security of Israel alone, and its interests are made prevalent, with the United States itself, naturally, maintaining its arrogant and unjustified claims to a leading role in the Middle East affairs.

We regard positively the views on the Middle East settlement expressed at the recent Arab summit. On the whole there views go along the same lines as those of the Soviet Union regarding a Middle East settlement.

As Leonid Brezhnev has recently stressed once again, a just and durable peace in the Middle East can and must be based on the following principles:

First, the principle of the inadmissibility of seizure of foreign lands through aggression must be strictly observed. That means that all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 -- the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, the Lebanese lands must be returned to the Arabs. The borders between Israel and its Arab neighbours should be declared inviolable.

Second, the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent state on the Palestinain lands which will be freed from the Israeli occupation -- on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip -- must be ensured in practice. Palestinian refugees must be given the possibility envisaged in U.N. decisions to return to their homes or be given appropriate compensation for the property they left behind.

I shall say the following in this connection: Has anybody annulled the decision adopted by the United Nations in 1967 which envisages the establishment in the former mandated territory of Palestine of two sovereign states -- an Arab state and a Jewish state? Nobody has annulled it. Then what are the grounds for talking about the legitimate existence of the Jewish state alone while impeding in every way the establishment of the other, Arab, state for over three and half decades? There have been no such grounds, nor are there any now.

Third, the eastern part of Jersualem, which was occupied by Israel in 1967, where one of the main Moslem shrines is located, must be returned to the Arabs and become an inseparable part of the Palestinian state. Freedom of access by believers to the holy places of the three religions must be ensured throughout Jerusalem.

Fourth, the right of all states in the region to a safe and independent existence and development must be ensured, naturally on the condition of full reciprocity, for security of some cannot be ensured by flouting the security of others.

Fifth, the state of war between the Arab states and Israel must be terminated and peace between them must be established. That means that all parties to the conflict, including Israel and the Palestinian state, must assume an obligation to reciprocally respect sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each other and to settle the disputes that may arise by peaceful means through negotiations.

Sixth, international guarantees of the settlement must be worked out and adopted; the role of the guarantor could be assumed, say, by the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council or by the Security Council as a whole.

The path to a durable peace in the Middle East lies through collective efforts by all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. And the best way towards this end is to convene and appropriate international conference.

For almost two years now bloody hostilities have been going on between Iran and Iraq. This is a senseless war from the point of view of the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries. This conflict is also fraught with grave consequences. The fire should be put out before it spreads further.

The most reasonable thing to do would probably be for Iran and Iraq to put aside arms, to slip covers over the muzzles of their guns, and to settle their differences at the negotiating table.

The Soviet Union has invariably come out in favour of putting an end to the war between the two states with which our country has maintained traditional ties, and it is doing all in its power to bring that about. We expect that other major powers will abandon attempts to take advantage of the conflict.

Dangerous scheming is still going on around the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The foes of the Afghan people, including those who flaunt their commitment to democracy, are trying to hinder the building of a new and truly democratic life in that country. While in words a political solution to the problems which have arisen around Afghanistan is being advocated, in deeds the achievement of such a solution is being impeded in every possible way.

Opportunities for such a solution do exist. They are embodied in the constructive proposals of the DRA Government, which the Soviet Union fully supports. Only one thing is required, that is to stop the armed intervention from outside against Afghanistan and not to interfere in the internal affairs of that sovereign non-aligned state.

The start of the negotiations in Geneva between representatives of the DRA and Pakistan through a personal representative of the U.N. secretary-general is viewed in the Soviet Union as a step in the right direction.

We fully understand the legitimate concern of the coastal states of the Indian Ocean over the expansion there of U.S. military presence. One can literally watch it grow -- posing a threat also to the security of the USSR from the south. We cannot but draw our own conclusions from this.

The Soviet Union endorses the idea put forward by the non-aligned countries to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. If it were not for the attempts by certain powers, above all by the USA, to frustrate the implementation of the U.S. resolution on this matter, an international conference, which could be of tangible benefit to the whole of that vast region, would hae been convened long ago. Already now, without waiting for the conference to be convened, we call upon all the states whose ships use the waters of the Indian Ocean to refrain from any steps that could complicate the situation in that region. This means not to send there large naval formations, not to conduct military exercises and not to expand or modernize military bases of those non-coastal states which possess such bases in the Indian Ocean.

One example of the way states with different social systems can fruitfully cooperate to mutual advantage and for the benefit of universal peace is set by Soviet-Indian relations. This cooperation is a concrete and impressive contribution to the cause of security on the South-Asian subcontinent and in the international arena as a whole. A new and powerful impulse has been given to it by the results of the recent talks in Moscow between Leonid Brezhnev and the prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi.

In another part of the Asian Continent, South-East Asia, the Soviet union supports the efforts aimed at turning that region into a zone of peace. A series of initiatives put forward jointly by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea opens up prospects both for deepening the dialogue between them and the ASEAN countries and for normalizing in general the situation there. These initiatives have been reaffirmed by such display of goodwill as is the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have chosen their own road of social development. In their march along that road they are repelling those forces which are seeking to prevent them from building a new life. The USSR resolutely sides with those states. It is rendering and will continue to render them necessary assistance and support.

The Soviet Union is prepared to seek, together with all the Far Eastern states, ways of enhancing the security of the situation in that region. Not so long ago we have proposed that the timetested experience gained in carrying out certain measures to build mutual confidence in Europe be considered from the point of view of its application to the Far East.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1734 GMT on 1 October transmits the "full text" of Gromyko's speech at the UN General Assembly session on 1 October. The TASS Russian version has been compared with the above TASS English version and found to be identical except for a few variations. The preceding sentence is rendered: Not so long ago we have proposed that the experience, vindicated in Europe, of carrying out certain measures to strengthen mutual confidence be considered from the point of view of its application to the Far East.]

The Soviet Union is ready to discuss this matter in practical vein with the participation of the People's Republic of China and Japan. For decades now the situation on the Korean peninsula has not been brought to normal, which increases tensions in the Far East. The Korean problem can and must be settled by peaceful means, without any outside interference, as is proposed by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Socialist countries are taking the initiative in strengthening security on a scale embracing the entire Asian Continent. This is the intent of the proposal made by the Mongolian People's Republic for the conclusion of a convention on mutual non-aggression and none-use of force in relations between the Asian and Pacific states. The Soviet Union supports this useful initiative. When a seat of tension appears in some part of the globe, there can be no mistake that it is caused by the actions of those who have no regard for the legitimate interests of others. Not infrequently attempts to retain by force the positions inherited from the colonial past are known to transpire through these actions.

One case in point is the South Atlantic. Hopefully, the peoples have drawn appropriate conclusions from the recent events in that region. The Soviet Union has publicly stated on a number of occasions its position that a just settlement of the problem that has arisen there can be achieved through negotiations within the U.N. framework and on the basis of U.N. decisions. It continues to be our position today.

Another case in point is southern Africa, where the South African racist regime with the connivance of Western powers is actually waging an undeclared war against Angola and some other states of the region. Pretoria has been blatantly defying the U.N. decisions on the granting of independence to Namibia. There is no doubt, however, that the Namibian people will attain freedom and independence.

Still another case in point is the region of Central America and the Caribbean, where a campaign of pressure and threats is going on unabated against Cuba and Nicaragua, whose only fault is that they want to live according to their own standards. Attempts are being made to portray these as the troublemakers in that region. Those are attempts in bad faith. Together with other peoples and states in the Caribbean, Cuba and Nicaragua come out for turning it into a zone of peace, independence and development, and the Soviet Union is sympathetic to this goal.

Is there anyone who doesn't know whose advisers and instructors, both uniformed and otherwise, are now in El Salvador, and who rules the roost there, trying to prop up the corrupt and unpopular [Moscow TASS Russian: anti-popular] regime? The USSR has opposed and will continue to oppose such actions.

The sympathy and support of Soviet people are entirely on the side of all the peoples fighting for their freedom, for national and social progress.

Distinguished delegates, if there was want of evidence that the peoples and states consider the continuing arms race to be one of the most critical issues of our time, the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament has provided such evidence in abundance.

Ardent appeals to avert nuclear war and halt the arms race were voiced from its rostrum. The session failed to reach agreement on concrete steps in this field, and it is well known who is responsible for that. Still, the determination of the overwhelming majority of states to ensure peace and achieve disarmament was expressed in no uncertain terms.

The Soviet Union submitted to the session a detailed programme of measures to curb the race in arms ranging from nuclear and chemical weapons to limiting conventional weapons and naval activities of states.

As has been repeatedly emphasized by Leonid Brezhnev, there is no type of weapons which our country would not be prepared to limit or ban on the basis of reciprocity. And if the accumulation of arms is not only continuing but accelerating, if this tragic competition is proceeding at a pace that leaves behind accords on arms limitation and if the agreements already reached in this field are called into question -- all this is the direct result of the U.S. policy aimed at building up military muscles. They make no secret of this policy line, indeed they are bragging of it.

To take such problem as limitation and reduction of strategic arms, i.e. the most destructive weapons, the problem which is of utmost importance under the present-day conditions. There had been so many delays on the part of our partners before the Soviet-American talks started. Undoubtedly, the fact that they are held is in itself of positive significance. But that alone is not enough. What is required is the desire on both sides to seek agreement.

Without going into the details of the talks, it should, however, be emphasized that so far the other side has failed to show the desire to come to agreement. Surely one cannot take for such a desire the attempt to single out from the totality of weapons possessed by the USSR and the USA only those types of weapons -- which constitute the backbone of the Soviet Union's strategic potential and to make them alone the subject of reduction, leaving out all the rest, that is submarine-launched missiles, strategic bombers and cruise missiles, where the U.S. preponderance is obvious.

Certainly this lopsided approach promises no hope for success at the negotiations. The principle of equality and equal security of the sides must remain their unshakable foundation. Accuracy, science, balance of parameters together with a careful evaluation of all elements of the problem -- all these must be taken into account. There must be no room for deception, guile or juggling with facts either in large or in small doses.

It should be recalled that the Soviet Union has put forward an important proposal -- namely, to agree to freeze the strategic armaments of the USSR and the USA quantitatively as soon as the talks begin, and at the same time to restrict their modernization to the utmost. We have proposed that for the duration of the talks the sides should take no action that might upset the stability of the strategic situation.

That is our concrete response to the sentiments mounting in many countries of the world in favour of a freeze on the existing levels of nuclear arms to be followed by their drastic reduction which is advocated by the Soviet Union.

Unfortunately, those who are conducting negotiations with us on this problem shudder at the mere words "a freeze on arms." What has actually been frozen on their side, and quite deeply at that, is the realization that the talks must be frank, in good faith and free from any lopsidedness.

What is the state of affairs at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe?

Sometimes encouraging statements are heard from the U.S. side in this respect. But this is an assumed optimism. The so-called "zero option" or, to be more precise, a pseudo-zero option proposed by the USA does not offer a solution to the problem. It provides for the elimination only of Soviet-land-based missiles, including those which the Soviet Union has possessed for over twenty years now. As to the NATO medium-range nuclear forces, they are not to be subject to reduction by a single unit and can even be built up.

We have no doubt that Washington realizes that the Soviet side would not agree to a one-sided solution that would run counter to the security interests of the USSR and its allies. Therefore, what is doubtful is whether Washington is really seeking an agreement.

The Soviet Union's desire to come to agreement with the USA is buttressed by practical steps. As is known, it has unilaterally discontinued further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR. And what is more, it is carrying out the reduction of a part of that force. Finally we are not stationing any additional medium-range missiles beyond the Urals from where Western Europe would be within their reach.

The Soviet Union has faithfully kept its word in this matter, too.

Throughout the post-war period, since the emergence of the first atom bombs the Soviet Union has been persistently seeking approaches to putting an end to the nuclear arms race. At that time it was much easier to ban the atomic weapon than it is nowadays, when there exists a huge arsenal of nuclear armaments.

But even today this problem can be resolved. Mankind has no other reasonable option but to reduce gradually though consistently, step by step, and ultimately eliminate the nuclear threat.

In this context it is extremely important to put a barrier against the development of ever new types and systems of nuclear weapons -- a process which tends to destabalize the strategic situation, for it entails the emergence of such weapons as would, due to their characteristics, hardly lend themselves to verification. If this is so, the working out of relevant international agreements on their limitation and reduction is becoming more difficult.

That is the reason why it is becoming increasingly urgent to stop nuclear weapon tests and to erect a tangible physical barrier to the development of ever new kinds of nuclear weapons and consequently to slow down the arms race.

The states of the world, with very few exceptions, demand a ban on all nuclear weapon test explosions in all environments and for all times. Their will was reflected in a series of decisions adopted at the United Nations. Moreover, when signing the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, all the parties to it, including the USA, undertook to do away with nuclear-weapon tests for good.

In our view, it is the direct responsibility of the United Nations to demand that all countries, and the nuclear powers in the first place, do their utmost to achieve that goal.

As a nuclear power the Soviet Union declares that for its part, it is ready to do that. We propose the inclusion in the agenda of this session of an important and urgent item entitled "Immediate Cessation and Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapon Tests."

What is proposed specifically? It is proposed to speed up the working out and signing of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests and put the talks on that subject in the committee on disarmament on practical footing.

The Soviet Union is submitting to this assembly for its consideration the "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Complete and General Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapons Tests." That document takes into account the measure of agreement reached during the discussion of that problem in recent years. It also takes into account the views and suggestions advanced by many states inter alia on questions of verification.

In order to create more favourable conditions for the elaboration of the treaty, we propose that all nuclear-weapon states declare a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, including peaceful ones, as of the date to be agreed upon among them. Such a moratorium would be effective pending the conclusion of the treaty.

In the context of the problem of complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests I wish to single out two more aspects of importance.

First, the Soviet Union is prepared any day to ratify -- on reciprocal basis -- the treaties concluded with the USA on the limitation of underground nuclear-weapon tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

Second, we are in favour of the resumption of the trilateral talks between the USSR, the USA and Britain.

Those talks were under way. Then they were broken off and it is public knowledge who is responsible for this.

In the context of the struggle for lessening the nuclear threat there is still another important problem to which the Soviet Union would like to draw attention.

The number of non-military nuclear facilities, above all power installations, is increasing in various countries. This is an inevitable process, which is bound to grow in scope in the future.

However, intentional destruction, even with the help of conventional weapons, of atomic power plants, research reactors and other similar installations might cause release and dissemination of a huge amount of radioactive substances, which would have fatal consequences for the population. In other words, it would be tantamount in its effect to a nuclear explosion.

As calculated by specialists, the consequences of the destruction of a large atomic power plant are comparable to the radioactive contamination occurring after the explosion of a one megaton nuclear bomb. Therefore, the need for ensuring a safe development of nuclear energy is closely linked with the task of preventing the unleashing of nuclear war.

Being desirous of lessening the nuclear threat in this area, too, the Soviet Union proposes the inclusion in the agenda of this session of an urgent item entitled "Multiplying Efforts To Eliminate the Threat of Nuclear War and To Ensure a Safe Development of Nuclear Energy."

The Soviet Union proposes that the General Assembly declare the destruction of peaceful nuclear facilities with conventional weapons equivalent to an attack involving the use of nuclear weapons, i.e. it should equate such destruction with those actions which the United Nations has already qualified as the gravest crime against humanity.

The question of a speedy elimination of chemical weapons presents itself in all its magnitude. This weapon is one of the means of mass annihilation. The unrestrained build-up of chemical weapons in the West, far from enhancing anybody's security, is only aggravating the risk of military conflicts with the use of these lethal weapons.

The Soviet Union has been consistently advocating the exclusion of chemical weapons from the arsenals of states. The relevant proposals submitted by it have been referred to the Committee on Disarmament. We hope that its member states will proceed, with all due sense of responsibility, to the elaboration of an international convention on the prohibition and elimination of these barbaric weapons.

There is an increasing danger that the arms race will acquire a qualitatively new dimension unless the necessary measures are urgently taken. Washington is now planning a military thrust into outer space.

It is our conviction that the arms race must not be permitted to spread into the boundless expanses of outer space. The United Nations can and must play its part in this respect.

For a number of years already the Soviet Union has been seeking the conclusion of an international treaty prohibiting the stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space. The expanses of outer space should only be a scene for peaceful co-operation of states.

A separate question and a major one is the reduction of conventional armaments and of the numerical strength of armed forces. The Soviet Union wishes to see this problem, too, firmly integrated into the fabric of international negotiations and agreements.

In relation to Central Europe, these problems are under discussion at the Vienna talks. For nine years now, these talks have been sort of shifting from one foot to the other.

Long overdue are agreements that would relieve the situation in an area with the highest concentration of the opposing armies. The Soviet Union and our Warsaw Treaty allies are doing their utmost to achieve that.

It is a favourite claim in the West that the Warsaw Treaty countries are allegedly superior to NATO in terms of conventional armaments in Europe. Yet, at the Vienna talks the socialist countries are proposing to fix for both sides equal levels of armed forces stationed in Central Europe.

Unfortunately, the conduct of our Western partners in the negotiations is not conducive to reaching such an agreement. Although some rouge, figuratively speaking, has been recently applied to their position, its essence has remained unchanged.

So what is left of the pretended concern of the Western countries regarding the alleged superiority of the Warsaw Treaty over NATO?

And what is worse, steps are being taken, outside the framework of the talks, which can be qualified only as provocative. What is there to say, for instance, about the recent agreements between the FRG and the USA concerning the bringing from overseas of additional contingents of American troops under far-fetched pretexts? In other words, instead of reducing forces in that region conditions are being prepared for increasing them by several more divisions.

This is, of course, a mockery of common sense. The same applies to the planned redeployment of United States military units to the immediate vicinity of the borders of the German Democratic Republic.

In Europe, as well as on other continents, the Soviet Union is countering the policy of confrontation with the policy of good-neighbourliness and co-operation. We understand and appreciate the desire of the Europeans to follow the path opened up by the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

There exists a possibility of further progress towards making Europe a continent of peace and stability. The attainment of this goal would be largely facilitated by the implementation of the idea of convening a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

This is one of the principal issues at the Madrid meeting of the states participants in the European Conference. If all its participants adopt a constructive approach at its resumed session in November, general agreement could be reached both with regard to the convening of the conference and ensuring the success of the Madrid meeting.

Seeking to alleviate tensions throughout the world, we have recently proposed that the decision-making bodies of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation make declarations on the nonextension of the sphere of action of the two military and political groupings to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

This would constitute a major step toward detente. All the members of the Warsaw Treaty support this proposal. We hope that the NATO countries study this proposal and respond to it in a positive manner.

In recent years serious obstacles have emerged in restructing international economic relations on a democratic and equal basis. The root cause lies in the policies of certain Western powers aimed at keeping the developing countries in an unequal position, at facilitating the attempts of the monopoly capital to exercise its sway over these countries.

A recent vivid example of this is the attitude of some Western powers to the enormous work accomplished by states in preparing an international convention on the Law of the Sea. Many years of effort have produced a document whose provisions do not prejudice anybody's interests. And what has come of it? The USA is hampering the adoption of that convention. We would like to express the hope that it will stop being in opposition to a vast majority of states and adhere to the convention.

The USSR is in favour of democratization of both political and economic relations between states. As to our participation in rendering assistance to the newly-free states in overcoming their economic backwardness, the Soviet Union is doing in this respect, too, not less but more than any of the developed capitalist countries.

It is common knowledge that the foreign policy course of any state is an extension of its domestic policy. Our country sets itself economic and social tasks of vast magnitude. We need peace to accomplish them.

The Soviet Union is extending its hand to every state which for its part is willing to maintain and develop good relations with us.

This applies to Europe. We are prepared for a further expansion of cooperation with West European countries on a peaceful, mutually beneficial basis.

This applies to Asia, where the Soviet Union has long-standing and stable ties with many states.

This applies to Latin America, where normal, business-like relations are being established between the USSR and a number of countries, including Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina.

The same applies to the United States of America. We are convinced that from the viewpoint of a long-term policy of principle the deterioration of relations between the USSR and the USA is not in the interests of the United States itself. The American people is hardly different from other peoples as far as the desire to live in peace is concerned. Our country has on several occasions pronounced itself -- in particular at CPSU congresses and at the USSR Supreme Soviet -- in favour of developing normal relations with the United States.

The policy of the Soviet Government aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and preventing another war is endorsed by all Soviet people, since all they aspire to is a peaceful -- and only peaceful -- future.

At the end of this year the Soviet people will mark an important event -- the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The land of the soviets is invariably faithful to the peaceful behests of the founder of our state -- V.I. Lenin.

As Leonid Brezhnev has recently stressed once again, "Concern for peace is paramount in the policy of the Soviet Union." This concern determines the fundamental direction of all foreign policy activities of the Soviet state, which are based on the Programme of Peace for the 1980's adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

This programme is being implemented by the Soviet Union together with other countries of the socialist community cemented by a common political system and world outlook, by the identity of goals and ideals.

All the activities of socialist countries convincingly prove that peace is their policy aim. Every step, every foreign-policy move made by them serves the attainment of that noble goal.

The Soviet Union has rebuffed and will continue to rebuff the policy based on the cult of force. Those who come out for preventing a nuclear disaster and for strengthening peace can always count on its support and co-operation.

All our actions in the international arena will continue to be inspired by our deep belief in the necessity and the possibility of saving the present and succeeding generations from the scourge of war. [Moscow TASS Russian adds: (applause)

USSR SUBMITS TEST BAN PROPOSALS TO UN

Gromyko's Introductory Letter

LD021056 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- Follows the full text of the letter sent by the Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar concerning "The Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Complete and General Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapon Tests" and the draft resolution on "Immediate Cessation and Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapon Tests."

Dear Mr. General Secretary,

The Soviet Union proposes the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the U.N. General Assembly of an important and urgent item entitled "Immediate Cessation and Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapon Tests."

At present, no task is more important than to ward off the threat of nuclear war from mankind and to achieve the cessation of nuclear arms race. For its part, the Soviet Union Is making tireless efforts for the attainment of this goal. That was also the purport of its recent extremely important step -- namely, the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The peoples of the world have the right to expect that all the other nuclear powers will follow the Soivet Union's example.

The complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests -- by all states and in all environments -- would also constitute a major step towards reducing the nuclear threat. This measure which is long overdue would be a serious obstacle to the development of ever new types and systems of nuclear weapons as well as to the emergence of new nuclear-weapon states.

The Soviet Union, like other peace-loving states, is deeply concerned over the fact that almost 20 years after the conclusion of the treaty banning nuclear-weapon tests in three environments -- in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water -- the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests has not yet been achieved because of the obstructionist policies of certain nuclear states.

It is the view of the Soviet Union that resolute and vigorous actions are needed to get this problem out of the impasse, namely to work out and conclude without delay an international treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, and for the purpose of creating more favorable conditions for the elaboration of such a treaty, a moratorium on all nuclear explosions should be declared for the duration of the negotiations.

Motivated by the desire to contribute to a speedy advancement to this goal, the Soviet Union is submitting to this session of the General Assembly for consideration "The Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Complete and General Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapon Tests."

That document takes into account everything positive that has been achieved over many years of discussion at various forums of the problem of banning nuclear-weapon tests and reflects additional considerations of many states, in particular on questions of verification of compliance with the future treaty.

Please regard, Mr. Secretary General, this letter as an explanatory memorandum in accordance with the rules of procedure of the U.N. General Assembly and circulate it together with the attached draft resolution and the above-mentioned document as official documents of the General Assembly.

A. Gromyko, minister for foreign affairs of the USSR

General Prohibition Treaty

LD021122 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- Follow the "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Complete and General Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapon Tests," submitted by the Soviet Union to the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly for consideration:

Proposal of the USSR

The task of averting nuclear war -- which is the aim of the efforts of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states -- makes it imperative to take, inter alia, such measures as would impede the development of ever new types and systems of nuclear weapons.

An effective measure of this kind would be an immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests by all states and in all environments, which at the same time would promote the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Motivated by the above goals, the Soviet Union is submitting to the United Nations member states for consideration the following basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests.

Scope of Prohibition

1. Each state party to this treaty shall undertake to prohibit, to prevent, and not to carry out any nculear-weapon test explosions at any place under its jurisdiction or control, in any sphere -- in the atmosphere, beyond its limits, including outer space, underwater or underground.

2. Each party shall not cause, encourage, or in any way participate in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosions anywhere.

3. A moratorium shall be declared on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, under which the parties to the treaty shall refrain from causing, encouraging, or participating in any way in the carrying out of such explosions until a procedure for holding them is worked out.

4. Promptly after the entry into force of the treaty the question of a procedure for carrying out nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes shall be considered. Such a procedure, to be agreed upon, may take the form of a special agreement or agreements constituting an integral part of the treaty.

Ensuring Compliance with the Treaty
General Provisions on Verification

1. The states, parties to the treaty, shall base their activities in verifying compliance with the provisions of the treaty on a combination of national and international measures.

2. For the purpose of verifying compliance with the provisions of the treaty by other parties any state, party to the treaty, shall have the right to use national technical means of verification at its disposal in a manner consistent with the generally recognised principles of international law.

3. States, parties to the treaty, which possess national technical means of verification may, in case of necessity, place the information which they obtained through those means and which is important for the purposes of the treaty at the disposal of other parties.

4. The states, parties to the treaty, shall undertake not to interfere with the national technical means of verification of other states parties to the treaty.

5. International verification measures shall be carried out through international procedures within the framework of the United Nations, in accordance with its charter and through consultations and cooperation between states, parties to the treaty, as well as with the help of services from the committee of experts of states, parties to the treaty.

Consultations and Cooperation

1. The states, parties to the treaty, shall, in case of necessity, consult each other, make inquiries and provide information in connection with such inquiries with a view to solving any questions that may arise with regard to compliance with the provisions of the treaty.

2. The states parties to the treaty shall exchange, bilaterally or through the committee of experts, information which they consider necessary to ensure confidence in compliance with the obligations assumed under the treaty.

3. Consultations and cooperation may also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its charter.

4. In the interests of enhancing the effectiveness of the treaty, the states, parties to the treaty, shall agree in a due form on the prevention of any actions aimed at deliberately falsifying the actual state of affairs with regard to compliance with the treaty by other parties to it.

International Exchange of Seismic Data

For the purpose of enhancing assurance of compliance with the obligations under the treaty, each party may participate in an international exchange of seismic data. Such international exchange shall be carried out in accordance with the following guidelines:

Guidelines for an International Exchange of Seismic Data

1. Each state, party to the treaty, shall have the right to participate in an international exchange of seismic data, to contribute data from seismic stations on its territory, which it designates for participation in the international exchange, and to receive all the seismic data made available through the international exchange.

2. Every party which decides to participate in the international exchange shall designate an appropriate body through which it shall communicate with the international exchange.

3. Seismic data shall be transmitted via the global telecommunications system of the world meteorological organisation or through any other agreed communications channels.

4. International seismic data centres shall be established at agreed places with account taken of the desireability of an appropriate goegraphical location. Those centres shall receive all seismic data contributed to the international exchange by its participants, process seismic data without interpreting the nature of seismic events, make the processed seismic data available to all participants, and keep records of all seismic data contributed by participants and processed by the centre. Each centre shall be under the jurisdiction of the party on whose territory it is located.

5. The committee of experts whose establishment is provided for in the treaty shall draw in its work on the recommendations contained in the report of the ad hoc group of seismic experts of the Committee on Disarmament. Such arrangements include the elaboration of standards for the technical and operational characteristics of participating seismic stations and international seismic data centres, for the form in which data are transmitted to the centre, and for the form and manner in which the centres make seismic data available to the participants and respond to their requests for additional seismic data regarding specified seismic events.

International Committee of Experts of States Parties to the Treaty

1. A committee of experts of states parties to this treaty shall be established to consider questions relating to the international exchange of seismic data. Any state party to the treaty shall have the right to appoint its representatives to this committee.

2. The committee, which shall function on the basis of consensus, shall hold its first meeting not later than 90 days after the entry into force of the treaty and meet thereafter as necessary.

3. The committee shall develop, in accordance with the guidelines, detailed arrangements, regulating the establishment and operation of the international exchange; it shall facilitate this exchange and cooperation between states parties to the treaty in enhancing the effectiveness of such exchange.

4. The committee shall facilitate the carrying out to a greater extent of international consultations and coperation, exchange of information and assistance in verification in the interests of compliance with the provisions of the treaty.

5. Other questions relating to the organization and procedures of the committee of experts, its possible subsidiary bodies, their functions, rights, duties, proceedings, its role in promoting the international exchange and in on-site inspection as well as other matters are to be elaborated.

Fact-Finding Procedure Regarding Compliance With the Treaty: On-Site Inspection

1. Every party to the treaty, is it has doubts regarding an event on the territory of another state, an event which may have seen a nuclear explosion, may send to that party a request for an on-site inspection.

The request should contain a statement of reasons for it, including relevant seismic and other physical data that could have been associated with a possible nuclear explosion, its time and location.

2. The party which has received the request, being aware of the importance of ensuring confidence in compliance with the obligations under the treaty, shall state whether or not it is prepared to agree to an inspection. If the party which has received the request is not prepared to agree to an inspection on its territory, it shall communicate the reasons for its decision to the requesting state and inform the committee of experts of them.

3. If the requesting state, party to the treaty, is not satisfied with the explanation it received and the information provided on a bilateral basis, it may ask the committee of experts for additional information and consultation regarding that request and assistance in fact-finding through scientific and technical expertise.

4. For the purpose of conducting inspection on the territories of states, parties to the treaty, which may agree thereto, procedures for such inspections and the manner of their conduct should be worked out, including the list of rights and functions of the inspecting personnel and the definition of the role of the receiving party during the inspection.

5. The treaty shall also contain a provision enabling any two or more of its parties to agree, by mutual consent, in view of special interest or special circumstances, on additional measures that would facilitate verification of compliance with the treaty.

Procedure for Lodging Complaints with the U.N. Security Council

1. Any state party to the treaty which has reason to believe that any other party has acted or may be acting in breach of the obligations deriving from the provisions of the treaty has the right to lodge a complaint with the U.N. Security Council. Such a complaint should include all relevant information as well as all possible evidence supporting the valadity of the complaint.

2. Each state party to the treaty undertakes to cooperate in carrying out any investigation which may be undertaken by the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, on the basis of the complaint received by the Security Council. The Security Council shall inform the states parties to the treaty of the results of the investigation.

3. Each state party to the treaty shall undertake to provide or back up assistance, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to any state party to the treaty which so requests if the Security Council decides that this party has been exposed to danger or perhaps is being exposed to danger as a result of violation by another party of the obligations assumed under this treaty.

Concluding Provision of the Treaty

The treaty shall be of unlimited duration. It shall enter into force upon tne disposition of instruments of ratification by 20 governments, including the governments of all states permanent members of the Security Council.

However, the states parties to the treaty may agree on the entry of the treaty into force for an agreed limited period given the participation of three states, permanent members of the security council -- the USSR, the USA, and the United Kingdom.

Provision should be made for a procedure for the signing of the treaty, its ratification, the depositary, accession by states to the treaty, and for a mechanism for making amendments to it.

Immediate Cessation Resolution

LD021332 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- Follows the text of the draft resolution: "On Immediate Cessation and Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapon Tests," tabled by the Soviet Union for examination at the United Nations Organization.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over the continuing arms race and the growing danger of nuclear war,

Convinced that an immediate cessation of nuclear-weapon tests by all states in all environments and the prohibition to conduct them in the future would be a serious obstacle to the development of ever new types and systems of nuclear weapons as well as to the emergence of new nuclear states,

Taking note of the "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Complete and General Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapon Tests" submitted by the USSR at this session,

1. Urges the Committee on Disarmament to proceed promptly to practical negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests;

2. Refers to the Committee on Disarmament for its consideration the basic provisions of such a treaty submitted by the USSR, the text of which is attached to this resolution, as well as the proposals and suggestions by other states on this question made in the course of this session;

3. Calls upon all the nuclear-weapon states, as a gesture of goodwill and with a view to creating more favourable conditions for the working out of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, not to conduct as from the date agreed among them and until the above-mentioned treaty is concluded any nuclear explosions, with appropriate declarations being made by them to that effect well in advance;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Immediate Cessation and Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapon Tests."

SHULTZ UN SPEECH ON ARMS POLICY MIDEAST SCORES

LD012324 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 1 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" Program, presented by political observer Farid Seyful-mulyukov]

[Excerpts] The work of the 37th UN General Assembly session is rapidly gathering momentum. General political discussions are in progress.

Attention is drawn to the fact that certain representatives of Western countries are mentioning disarmament questions only in passing at the General Assembly session, whereas the delegates of the socialist and developing states are focusing on these problems. For example Colombo, Italian foreign minister, repeated the U.S. myth about the West lagging behind in the military field and the supposed need to restore the balance of power.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' speech showed that the Washington administration intends to place its principal emphasis on the strength factor. Military power, he declared, is the United States' bulwark, which it will use without hesitation when it needs to. Referring to the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, Shultz talked about the so-called zero option which in actual fact has the objective of achieving the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union while leaving U.S. nuclear arsenals untouched.

He plugged Reagan's so-called Near East plan. The essence of this plan is to deprive the Arab people of Palestine of the right to self-determination and the creation of its own independent state and to establish a U.S. protectorate over this region.

Recently U.S. diplomacy has been very active in pushing through Reagan's plan for the Near East. Reagan's emissary Philip Habib has been making a tour of a number of Arab capitals; he has already been in Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and he will be visiting Syria. Meanwhile Secretary of State Shultz is holding contacts with representatives of Arab countries at the General Assembly session. Commenting on all these diplomatic moves the U.S. press notes that Washington is striving to persuade the Arab states to accept the Reagan plan and to agree to a kind of federation between the territories on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip which are occupied by Israel, and the Jordanian Hashemite Kingdom, as envisaged by the Reagan plan.

We need to stress that the Fes declaration of the conference of the heads of Arab countries reflected the justifiable alarm and indignation of the Arab world over Israel's aggression in Lebanon and Israel's continued occupation of Arab lands. The Reagan plan, which is currently being discussed quite heatedly in the Arab world, is far from a just and durable settlement in the Near East. You know that recently Leonid Ilich Brezhnev put forward six principles for a settlement which do not diverge from the Fes declaration. They have evoked a broad and positive response throughout the Arab world. We will speak in more detail about this in our second edition.

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE' PROGRAM

LD031812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 3 Oct 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Pavel Yepifanovich Demchenko, member of the PRAVDA editorial board; Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, TASS political observer; and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, all-union radio foreign-political commentator]

Disarmament Need, Proposals

[Text] [Ariyevich] Hello, respected comrades. In the current uneasy international situation, people pose a legitimate question. It is contained in many of our listeners' letters. Where is the complication's source? What are the prospects for getting out of this dangerous protracted stage of confrontation between states? Many bourgeois mass information media, trying to show the futility of the struggle for peace, are instilling in their readers thoughts that relaxation of international tension is only a chance interval, and that what is inevitable is the inescapability of a military confrontation between capitalism and socialism. Socialist countries proceed from other premises. Detente is the fruit of their joint harmonious efforts aimed at bridling the arms race, at strengthening peace and the security of peoples.

At the friendly meeting in the Kremlin this week between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Lao leader Kaysone Phomvihan, in which there was an exchange of opinions on international questions, the firm conviction was expressed that in the present aggravated situation -- a result of the actions of aggressive imperialistic forces, primarily the U.S. Administration -- it is necessary and possible to stop and lessen the premeditated and artificially created tension and to preserve and consolidate peace. Actions lessening the threat of war, expansion of measures of confidence, and freezing nuclear weapons are of particular importance, and are quite specific and purposeful.

This joint constructive position of the socialist countries is clear now at the 37th UN General Assembly session in New York. At the center of delegates' attention are the questions of war and peace. Here, too, the socialist countries are coming out on a united front. To stop the arms race, to prevent the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, to champion the cause of peace -- such is the leitmotif of the addresses by Foreign Ministers Olszowski of Poland, Fischer of the GDR, Puja of Hungary and Andrei of Rumania.

The secretary of state devoted much attention to the Near East situation. It is precisely the fault of Washington and its Israeli ally that such a dramatic situation has come about there. Shultz again assured Israel that Reagan administration intends to defend its security.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, the USSR minister of foreign affairs, unfolded an impressive all-round peaceful offensive before the delegates. The Soviet Union, Comrade Gromyko said, is unshakably convinced that one can and must champion peace, that supreme value for all humanity. It would be a mistake to underestimate the growth of the threat of war, but even more not to see that there is a possibility to create an insurmountable barrier in the path of war. The Soviet Union and the Soviet people put all their political and moral potential, all the authority [avtoritet] of their policy on the scales of peace. Surely this is shown by the fact that the Soviet Union has unilaterally pledged for all time not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as triumphantly announced in Comrade Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly for disarmament. This is an act of historic significance, which is how it has been assessed in the world. Has the time not come for the West to seriously evaluate the possibilities opened up by our country's initiatives?

[Kornilov] Representatives of many states underline with complete justification that in our nuclear age not one nuclear power has the right to evade examining in all seriousness the need to make those decisions which the Soviet Union has made. If the powers concerned were to adopt similar pledges, humanity would not be threatened by first or second nuclear strikes; the very danger of nuclear catastrophe would be removed.

[Ariyevich] The new Soviet peace proposals submitted at the UN General Assembly session have met with the approval of delegations from countries of various continents. We consider, Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, told correspondents, that the address by Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, is an extremely interesting, important document which characterizes the approach of the Soviet Union to the main problems of the present day. This address deserves most attentive study.

[Kornilov] At the same time, it must be stated that there are countries, above all the United States, which have chosen a different policy. The essence of this policy is the desire to foist their will on other states and peoples. This desire lies at the base of all their plans to manufacture weapons. The Soviet Union has more than once drawn attention to the fact that such a policy creates a serious threat to peace. This has been underlined once more at the General Assembly session. If one listens to certain people, it transpires that the interests of the United States are in danger almost throughout the world -- an absurd thesis. And yet, with this thesis they try to justify crude interference in other peoples' affairs.

The work of the General Assembly session once again shows the presence of two, different -- more than that, diametrically opposed -- directions in world politics. We were talking of the Soviet initiatives to bridle the arms race and preserve and consolidate peace. Against this background the position and policy of the United States look sharply dissonant.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, in an address at the same General Assembly session, once again in essence underlined that Washington, as before, intends to stress not efforts to consolidate peace but the factor of force. He stated that America's bulwark is military might, which the United States will use unhesitatingly when necessary. Thus it is not surprising that Shultz has in fact built up, at the service of the administration, an unprecedented U.S. military budget which, in the current fiscal year, is approaching $250 million [as heard -- chetvert milliarda dollarov]. He asserted that such growth in U.S. military spending will help their friends and allies defend themselves. Well, it is well known that neither the United States nor its allies are threatened by anyone. On the contrary, with the help of the feverish military preparations Washington and a number of its NATO allies are creating a real threat to peace.

Near East Situation

[Ariyevich] While evaluating the international situation and the dangerous hegemonistic aspirations and claims of the United States and its nearest partners and allies who are trying to foist their will on others, it is impossible to pass by the situation which is developing in certain parts of the world, especially the Near East.

The occupation of Lebanon by Israeli troops is continuing and there are no signs of a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Is that not so?

[Demechnko] Well, you see, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich, last week seemed to pass more or less calmly in Lebanon. But calm is a very relative thing. By Near East standards, it was perhaps calm. But tension still prevails there and it is by no means slight. The Israeli occupation of Lebanon continues even though they have left Beirut. However, a new element has been added. Following the landing of French and Italian troops, U.S. Marines again landed in Beirut on Wednesday and Thursday. There are more of them than before.

[Ariyevich] There are 1,200 of them now.

[Demchenko] Yes, there are more of them than in August, for a stay which they are in no hurry to limit to a specific number of days as they did before. To judge from official statements in the United States, these troops have been sent for a long period. It seems not 3 weeks since they left, having spent almost a month on Lebanese territory. When they landed, the duration of their stay was precisely defined: 30 days. They left that time after the White House gave guarantees that the Israeli troops would not go into West Beirut and the security of the Palestinian refugees who remained there would be assured. How these guarantees turned out is well known, with both the occupation of West Beirut and the wild slaughter of Palestinians which aroused the whole world's indignation. In a word, the Lebanese tragedy continues.

[Ariyevich] All honest people in the world are angrily indignant at the bloody orgy the aggressors organized in the Palestinian camps of West Beirut, which ended in the mass slaughter of defenseless Palestinians, mainly women, children, and old men. This massacre alone claimed the lives of 7,000 people and, according to a statement from a civil defense representative in Lebanon who is taking part in the search for and the burial of the corpses in Sabra and Shatila, the rubble of buildings will have to be sifted because the bodies of nearly 1,000 more inhabitants of the camps are still missing.

New Sabra and Shatila will join Oradour and Babi Yar. What a terrible irony of fate. The actions of the Israelis in Lebanon are being compared to the fascist destruction of Jews.

In this connection, I would like to pose a question. The explosion of indignation in the world was, in my opinion, so strong that even Washington emitted some words of condemnation this time, though through clenched teeth. In any case, not without U.S. pressure, Tel Aviv is setting up a commission to investigate the carnage in those Palestinian camps. Some people in the West have even begun to speak of a falling-out between the United States and Israel, the most serious since Eisenhower's time.

[Demchenko] But what stands out a mile in this situation is the hypocrisy of Washington's official reaction.

[Ariyevich] I think so, too.

[Demchenko] Of course, how could Israel have carried out aggression and committed genocide against the Palestinians without its so-called strategic consensus with the United States?

They say one thing but in practice do something quite different. It is legitimate to ask, for instance, with whose arms, and thanks to whose support, does Israel perpetrate its crimes? We know the answer. Washington has been arming its Israeli allies and continues to do so. It is reported from Washington that the promise to supply Tel Aviv with 75 F-16 aircraft will be fulfilled by the agreed date. Nor have other military deliveries been cancelled. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger recently told journalists: We are not interested in sanctions and penalties against Israel. It is clear from these words that the United States continues to extend its protection and patronage to the Israeli aggressor who has committed bloody crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

That is the anti-Arab and anti-Soviet U.S.-Israel strategic alliance in action. President Reagan, incidentally, has just said that Israel's security is still one of his main concerns in the Near East. The question naturally arises: Who is threatening that security? Will anyone in the world believe, after what has happened in Lebanon, that the frontier of that security runs through West Beirut?

[Ariyevich] By the way, the entry of the U.S. Marines into Lebanon was accompanied by a tragic episode. A White House spokesman announced that a mine exploded at Beirut Airport, killing one American soldier and wounding three.

[Kornilov] In the CBS television network's opinion, it wasn't a mine that exploded but a cluster bomb. What's more, the correspondent says it was probably a bomb supplied to Israel by the United States. If that report is confirmed, there will be quite a scandal.

[Demchenko] Yes, it is certainly interesting, but still, Yuriy Emmanuilovich, it is only an episode in Near Eastern affairs. What foreign observers are drawing attention to above all is that, in landing its units in Beirut under the pretext of defending the Lebanese and Palestinians, Washington is, above all, playing its own game in the Near East, consolidating one more military bridgehead in order to give the development of events in the region a push in the desired direction, to put pressure on the Arab countries and impose its will on them.

The roots of the Lebanon tragedy go back to Camp David. The American leaders assert that Camp David is peace in the Near East. Well, everyone has now seen what sort of peace it is. More blood has been shed since Camp David than during Israel's aggression of 1967. It is also partly a matter of defending the interests, naturally, of the strategic ally of the United States, Israel, which, under Washington's wing, is creating a state of lawlessness on Arab soil and is now manifestly preparing its forces for a strike against Syria. World indignation over Israel's actions is so great that it really only has the United States and the international Zionist movement on its side. The arbitrary rule being perpetrated by Tel Aviv has been condemned everywhere, both at the level of public organizations and at government level. This has been made particularly clear at the United Nations. As you will remember, at this week's special General Assembly session on the Palestine question only one delegation, that of the United States, voted with Israel. No one else supported Israel.

[Kornilov] It seems to me that all these facts very vividly confirm the thesis that has just been put forward at the General Assembly in Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's speech: Whenever a hotbed of tension emerges in some part of the world -- in this case the Near East -- it is caused by those who have no regard for the legitimate interests of others.

[Ariyevich] The American emissary, Habib, is now on another of his jaunts to a number of the Near East countries. Officially, his purpose is to discuss the situation in Lebanon, but judging by news agency reports, Habib is trying, during his tour, to put out feelers and prepare conditions for putting into effect the notorious Reagan plan for the Near East. That plan is just a bid to make political capital out of, and in reality to ensure, the political consolidation of the results of the American-Israeli aggression. That was no slip of the tongue. It really is, essentially, an American-Israeli aggression, not just an Israeli one. There can be no peace without solving the question of an independent Palestinian state. Yet that is just what the Reagan plan rejects. Pavel Yepifanovich, it would do no harm to recall, in this connection, the basic principles of the Soviet plan for a Near East settlement.

[Demchenko] For many years, our country has been advocating a radical and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Near East. Recently, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev put forward a six-point program for a just and lasting settlement in the Near East. The gist of that program is that all the peoples of the Near East, Arab as well as Israeli, should find peace and security.

That peace must be built on these principles: First, the Israelis must evacuate all the territories occupied in 1967, and, of course, those occupied in 1982 -- the territories of Lebanon; all states must be given peace and security; an independent Palestinian state must be created; and, possibly, the Security Council, or its permanent members, must guarantee the inviolability of the frontiers of the peoples of the Near East and their peaceful future.

[Kornilov] In other words, the path toward lasting peace in the Near East lies in the collective efforts of all interested parties, including the PLO. And the best way to achieve it is to convene an appropriate international conference.

[Demchenko] Yes, the convening of such a conference is just what our government proposed several years ago.

[Kornilov] At the session being held in New York, a very broad complex of Soviet initiatives for curbing the arms race and stopping material preparations for war has been put forward. All these initiatives concern various problems and aspects of disarmament, but they all correspond fully and completely to the clauses of the UN Charter which speak of the need to save coming generations from the calamity of war. They are wholly consonant with that formulation of the charter.

Arms Talks

[Ariyevich] One of the most serious questions today, also noted in Comrade Gromyko's speech at the General Assembly session, is limiting and reducing strategic arms -- the most destructive arms. The very fact that the Soviet-American talks on this question have begun is, of course, of positive significance, but what is needed is good will and the desire to seek agreement. Unfortunately, the American side shows no such desire. What is in evidence is another desire, to upset the existing correlation of forces.

This week has also seen resumption of the Soviet-American talks on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. Here, too, despite the feigned optimism being expressed on the American side, we have the same unacceptable approach. The basis of the American position is Reagan's zero, or rather pseudozero, solution.

[Kornikov] The so-called zero solution is really zero for our country only, since it envisages abolition of all Soviet medium-range missiles in exchange for a U.S. promise simply not to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe; while the American medium-range nuclear weapons already existing on the continent, together with the British and French nuclear weapons trained on our country, remain inviolate.

[Ariyevich] That's not the essence of the pseudozero solution that Washington is trying to push. If you take into account that today the number of launching installations and means of delivering nuclear weapons in the possession of the Soviet Union and NATO is roughly the same, 975 and 986 respectively, then the point of Washington's position is plain, to induce the Soviet Union to undertake a unilateral disarmament and disturb the established parity of forces.

[Kornilov] The Soviet position on this problem provides a very good, real and realistic basis for an agreement on a radical reduction and limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, on a stable, and, I should say, long-term basis. The Soviet side has the desire and has acted to stop the endless build-up of ever more destructive nuclear weapons on our continent, to avert nuclear disaster.

[Ariyevich] Our words are not divorced from our deeds. We back up what we want with practical steps. As everyone knows, the Soviet Union has unilaterally ceased further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the country and is cutting back on part of those weapons. Finally, we are not stationing any additional medium-range missiles beyond the Urals, either, where Western Europe would be within range.

[Kornilov] The Soviet Union is demonstrating this aspiration both at the Geneva talks and outside their framework, so it really is up to the United States to respond.

The U.S. side must, first and foremost, make a contribution to drawing up agreements which really satisfy the aim of reducing the level of nuclear confrontation and which satisfy the principle of equality and identical security. It should, I think, be especially stressed that there is no type of weapon that our country is not ready to limit or ban on a reciprocal basis. This was confirmed in the speech by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko.

[Ariyevich] We proposed, for example, that the question of the immediate ending of and a ban on nuclear-weapon tests be put on the agenda of the session as a matter of importance and urgency. Specifically, we are proposing that the drawing up and signing of a total and universal nuclear-weapons test-ban treaty be speeded up, and that talks on this question be put onto a practical footing in the Disarmament Committee. To create more favorable conditions for drawing up the treaty we are proposing that all states possessing nuclear weapons announce a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, including peaceful ones, starting from a date to be agreed among them. Such a moratorium would operate right up to the signing of the treaty itself.

[Kornilov] In the fight to reduce the nuclear danger there is another important problem to which the Soviet Union drew attention at the session. In various countries there is a growing number of nuclear installations of a nonmilitary designation, chiefly power installations. This process is inevitable and will, of course, gain in scope. Meanwhile, the deliberate destruction, even by means of conventional weapons, of atomic power stations, research reactors and other similar installations is capable of causing the leakage and dispersion of enormous quantities of radioactive substances with lethal consequences for the population. In striving to reduce the nuclear danger in this area, too, the Soviet Union is proposing that the question of stepping up efforts to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to ensure the safe development of nuclear power engineering be included in the agenda of the UN General Assembly session as an urgent one.

The question of the soonest possible elimination of chemical weapons, too, stands prominently. These weapons are one means of delivering a mass strike. The unrestrained buildup of these weapons increases the threat of military conflicts, and the Soviet Union comes out consistently in favor of excluding chemical weapons from the arsenals of states.

European Detente

[Demchenko] One more question must not be overlooked: the struggle for detente in various parts of the globe where crisis situations have arisen. Speaking recently in Baku, Leonid Ilich said that detente must be extended to various parts of the globe, to Southeast Asia and to southwest Asia; and he noted that this process is developing with particular success, as everyone knows, in Europe.

[Ariyevich] Yes, both in Europe and other continents the Soviet Union is countering the course of confrontation with a policy of goodneighborliness and cooperation. The striving of Europeans to follow the path opened up by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is close to our hearts and something that we understand. The peoples of Europe have themselves, over the past decade, experienced the beneficial effect of detente. Detente, as Comrade Brezhnev noted, is not the monopoly of one geographical area or another. However, due to a number of historical reasons, it has grown deeper roots in some areas rather than in others, and this is precisely what has happned in Europe. Made wiser by harsh experience, Europe has become the cradle of detente. And there is the opportunity for making further progress toward Europe becoming a continent of peace and stability. This is one of the chief questions at the Madrid conference of 35 countries which participated in the pan-European conference in Helsinki.

[Kornilov] That meeting is due to resume in the near future, on 9 November. The successful conclusion of that forum could, without any doubt, become the most opportune next step in the strengthening of detente in Europe.

And it should be stressed once more that our country, our friends and allies, the socialist countries and all peace-loving states are resolutely in favor of concluding that forum without any further delays and with the adoption of a major, balanced final document which would include the decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and which would outline other practical measures to further consolidate security and the development of cooperation on the continent.

[Ariyevich] I should like to stress, as you have already mentioned, that the countries of socialism are far from alone in their persistent efforts to avert another war. Many young, liberated states are pursuing an active anti-imperialist course, and the Nonaligned Movement is making a positive contribution to preserving world peace. Antiwar demonstrations have assumed an unprecedented scale throughout the world, and particularly in Western Europe. Antiwar and antinuclear forces are now perhaps broader and more influential than ever before. This is proof of the growing realization by broad circles of world public opinion of the fact that the world situation today is at a critical stage. However, no matter how acute the present world situation, there is every grounds for stating that no one can halt the process of detente. Overall, detente is a historic gain of the peoples, Comrade Brezhnev stressed. Under no circumstances must narrowminded, selfish politicians in the imperialist camp be allowed to tear it to pieces. It must be preserved, developed and made deeper, and this will be the triumph of human reason over dangerous and unthinking aggression. We believe in such a triumph and, if you like, the instinct of self-preservation of peoples.

At this point we end our program and take leave of you. Thank you for listening, and goodbye, comrades.

PIPELINE PROGRESS, WINTER EXPECTATIONS REPORTED

LD011528 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- Builders of the gas pipeline Urengoy-Uzhgorod put in September into the trenches another 300 kilometres of pipes of the transcontinental truckline by which Siberian gas will be pumped to Western European countries. The completed section of the pipeline has reached 700 kilometres.

A TASS correspondent has been told at the Ministry of the Construction of Oil and Gas Industry of the USSR that the rate of work in September was much higher than that during all the previous months of the construction which was started in June. Work is now in full swing in the European part of the country from the Volga to the western border of the Soviet Union.

Sites for gas pipeline compressor stations have been prepared. Assembly of equipment has been started on some of them. The volume of work on the compressor stations grew 1.7 times compared with the previous month.

Construction of underwater sections of the export gas pipeline across major rivers in the Soviet Union is successfully continuing. Construction of a crossover across the Volga is nearing completion. Work is in full swing on underwater crossovers on the Don and Dnieper.

Temperature is expected to drop below zero in western Siberia late in October. Builders are looking forward to cold season since this will allow them to start work at another 15 sections of the pipeline across marshlands unaccessible in summer. The rate of work along the entire route of the pipeline will reach its highest point in winter. On some days, the export pipeline will grow longer at some sections by 30 kilometres a day.

BUCKLEY'S APPOINTMENT AS NEW RFE DIRECTOR VIEWED

'New Era'

LD011602 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1005 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Washington 1 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reportes:

A new boss has been appointed to head the subversive radio stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which serve as the main mouthpiece for the lies and slander on which all the propaganda of the American Administration is based. It has been announced here that the former ultra-rightwing Senator James Buckley has been appointed director of Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe. His residence will be in Munich, where he can maintain direct control over the band of radio saboteurs who have established themselves in that West German city. Previously, Buckley held the post of counsellor in the State Department and was deputy secretary of state for the provision of assistance for security purposes, meaning mainly the provision of American weapons to foreign states, particularly Israel.

This shows the direct connection between the U.S. diplomatic department and the so-called "private" radio stations which, in defiance of international law, poison the air with filthy slander against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Officially this radio station comes under the International Broadcasting Council, but in fact it is run by the CIA, whose agents hold key posts in Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe and have the deciding voice in selecting "cadres" from among rogues and traitors to their peoples.

Buckley, speaking at a press conference on the occasion of his appointment, proclaimed a "new era" in the work of Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe; that is, the stepping up of psychological warfare against the countries of the socialist community, primarily socialist Poland. He thanked the Reagan administration for its special attention to the radio stations, for which it has allocated more than $20 million above the originally intended expenditure in its budget for fiscal 1983.

Nevertheless, Ben Battenberg, the deputy director of Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe, declared that its administration will strive for further increases in funds, which in fiscal year 1982 totalled $86.5 million.

It was noted at the press conference that the family of radio stations will soon be joined by a new one, which will fill the air with slander and fabrications against the Republic of Cuba. A bill on setting up this new subversive radion center is under consideration in the U.S. Senate.

Political Profile

LD040850 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- James Buckley, formerly a businessman, has since long gained notoriety as obscurantist and "hawk", Sergey Vishnevskiy writes in PRAVDA today. He gives a political profile of the new director of the Free Europe and Liberty radio stations, appointed to this post to intensify subversive activities against socialist countries. The writer points out that during the 1970 elections ultraright forces succeeded in giving him a Senate seat. For six years the capitol heard his resounding speeches against peace, detente and liberation movements. He voted against civil rights to the Blacks and in favour of cuts in allowances to the poor . He heaped wild accusations against freedom fighters and demanded that peoples in Southeast Asia be crushed by military power.

He raised a rumpus when the fascist clique in Portugal was overthrown and the last remaining colonial empire on earth collapsed. This is the deepest crisis since World War Two, the senator exclaimed indignantly and called for use of American military strength on Portugal soil. Europe under the heel of the Pentagon troops -- such was his idea of "free Europe".

The Reagan administration appointed the former senator in 1981 under-secretary of state. Being on this post he and the Pentagonites were responsible for increase in military aid to puppet dictatorial regimes and counter-revolutionaries of all hues.

Speaking at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in summer last year, the article says, James Buckley gave out his cherished dream: The time will come when the key countries in Asia, Africa and Latin Amercia are ruled by military regimes which will ensure by force of arms "internal stability" and simultaneously "freedom of action" for the United States. This is how he interprets liberty.

No wonder that suppressive regimes have accorded Buckley warm welcome wherever he went -- Saigon, not yet liberated at that time, Seoul, Taiwan and other places. In June last year he made instigatory speeches before Afghan counter-revolutionaries in the camps of mercenaries in the Surhab Valley, Pakistan.

Washington has not found a better candidate, the writer concludes, to the post of director of the "psychological warfare" centres. Now James Buckley will launch vigorous activities and show what freedom, Washington style, is.

REAGAN'S OBSERVANCE OF WAR POWERS ACT URGED

LD020610 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] One United States Marine was killed and three others wounded on Thursday, in Beirut's international airport in the explosion of a cluster-type bomb of American manufacture. An analysis of that by the Radio Moscow's observer, Vladislav Kozyakov. He writes:

The first thing that comes to mind is that that accident should not have happened at all. That Marine would have been alive and the other three as well, just as thousands of the now dead Palestinians and Lebanese would have been alive too. There would have been no Israeli casualties either but for the U.S.-Israeli aggression in Lebanon. I say it deliberately: U.S.-Israeli aggression because the armed invasion of Isareli troops in Lebanon and in the capital city Beirut took place obviously with the prior knowledge of Washington. The aggression has been within the current strategic military alliance between the United States and Israel. Massive killings of civilians in Lebanon, the genocide against Palestinian refugees, the destruction of Lebanese cities and towns have all been committed by Israeli troops with the help of arms supplied by the United States and with the direct actual backing of the Reagan administration.

The White House now deplores the four Marine casualties. At the same time, there is no sign that the administration's policy toward the continuing Isareli occupation of Lebanon will be more circumspect [words indistinct]. There's not the slightest hint either that the United States will put an end to its support for the aggressors or at least will stop deliveries of arms to them. In such conditions no one can vouchsafe there won't be more bloody incidents, causing suffering and grief.

In view of the death of one and the wounding of another three Marines, a number of U.S. congressmen have raised the issue that the United States President should observe a law enacted in 1973, that American troops sent abroad should be withdrawn within 60 days. The War Powers Act has a provision concerning the sending of U.S. forces into hostilities or into a situation when imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated.

As Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has said: I feel it is hostile area and I felt that that particular provision should have been invoked by the President. His opinion is shared by many other American legislators, according to reports from Washington. However, President Reagan as his letter to Congress about the dispatch of U.S. Marines to Lebanon indicates, is clearly trying to get around the provision in the War Powers Act and even implies that Lebanon is not a hostile area. There's good reason for that. As a matter of fact, the administration fears that the lawmakers can create obstacles to the expansion of the American military presence in the Middle East, the more so that this presence, as developments show, is not safe for Americans themselves and so it may naturally cause growing concern among the public and in the (?capitol).

However, the Americans face a serious dilemma. Either the United States will be drawn deeper and deeper into the dangerous developments in the Middle East under the U.S.-Israeli military-strategic alliance and due to the U.S. support for the Israeli aggressors, which will mean certainly more bloody accidents, or, at long last, commonsense will be shown by the men who determine American policies and the United States will join in the efforts of the world community which demands a comprehensive and fair peace settlement in the region. In the latter case, there will be full guarantees against any accidents, against any more casualties, including American casualties, in the Middle East.

PRAVDA'S KORIONOV VIEWS U.S. ECONOMIC DECLINE

PM011511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Why Not From Positions of Reason?"]

[Text] The Pentagon and the CIA have acquired a new preoccupation. AP reports that the most modern electronic equipment -- to probe more deeply the underlying cause of global conflicts and crises -- is being installed in these departments. It is pointed out that "an electronic instrument for assessing psychological stress" has been used to analyze tape recordings of statements which Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon made at times of international crises. It is true that these "investigations" have not yet touched on the policy of the present administration, and yet it is this that is now causing the greatest alarm both inside the United States itself and elsewhere.

The book "Wealth: The Prive of Survival," which has come from the pen of James Chace, a well-known American specialist in questions of international relations, was published in New York some time ago. Of course, although the author argues from the positions of a champion of American capitalism, his statements are significant.

Chace considers the policy of anti-Sovietism senseless and damaging to U.S. interests. The Reagan administration, he writes, not only has not drawn the necessary conclusions from the negative experience of an "insolvent" foreign policy but is intensifying the threat of America's economic and political bankruptcy with its aims of maintaining and expanding U.S. global obligations.

Dispensing with the Vietnam adventure, whose serious economic consequences proved protracted, Chace warns of the dangers of adventures of this sort. He writes: "A great power can live for some time on accumulated capital and loans against future income. Here it may go unnoticed that productivity is no longer what it used to be. Such a way out is now impossible for the United States. Over the past 15 years...our federal debt has trebled, while the level of production for the repayment of debts has only doubled." Preparations for new military adventures lead only to squandering of the country's resources.

This aspect of the matter is also noted by another American investigator -- Richard Barnet -- in his book "Genuine Security. Restoring American Might to a Dangerous Decade." U.S. strength, he writes, is no longer what it used to be. "We are now experiencing the setting of the age of America. The United States, although it retains considerable economic and military strength and political influence in the world, is no longer the great No 1 power and will never be able to become it again."

Yes, at the beginning of the eighties the United States is no longer in first place in the capitalist world in terms of per capita GNP but in 7th place, and in 10th place in terms of living standards. For almost 100 years the United States was the leading producer of steel, motor vehicles and machine tools, but now it occupies third place in the world for steel, second place for vehicles and third place for machine tools.

The words "the decline of America" are appearing increasingly frequently in the pages of the U.S. bourgeois press. "The nightmare is horrible and seems inevitable. ...A slump in business activity is on its way in the United States which is only comparable with the 'Great Depression'" -- this is a statement in the anthology "Global Instability: Energy Strategy and the Updating of the Economy," recently published in Boston.

Describing the situation in one of the chief U.S. industrial regions -- the Midwest -- THE NEW YORK TIMES magazine writes: "What is happening in the Midwest is a real disaster, and no real improvement in the economy can be foreseen. The decline in the Midwest is not jut of local significance. It is ruinous for the country as a whole. It is a question of the industrial Midwest with its coal, steel and motor vehicles -- the heart of industrial America...." And it is not just there that things are like this.

Of course, it would be an exaggeration to maintain that it is exclusively the policy of the present administration that is the cause of this situation. Decay, decline and the poverty of millions of working people are inherent in the capitalism of the era of the general crisis. However, it is also beyond doubt that the present administration's aventurist policy is significantly intensifying crisis, aggressive and reactionary trends.

"President Reagan," INQUIRER magazine points out, "has undertaken the most extensive program for the buildup of military strength in the country's entire postwar history at a time when the U.S. economy is at its worst in four decades. The economic decline has been caused to a considerable extent by the fall in our international competitiveness. American companies have yielded a considerable proportion of the sales of motor vehicles, steel and commercial electronics to foreign competitors, particularly Japan and West Germany."

This summer has seen a whole series of symptomatic resignations -- economic advisers to the administration have begun quitting Washington offices one after another. The following have gone: Jordan, member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; Rashish, under secretary of state for economic affairs; Hormats, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs; and Weidenbaum, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Explaining the reason for his departure, Weidenbaum, in particular, pointed out that the record hiking of the military budget by the Reagan administration has canceled out all the efforts that had been made to establish control over federal spending.

The White House's recent steps attest that the administration is now planning to find a way out of the present economic situation not by cutting the astronomic military appropriations or reducing orders for the military, industrial complex but by tightening the tax vise.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census has reported that last year the incomes of nearly 2.2 million more Americans fell below the officially established poverty line, and the real income of the average family fell 3.5 percent. In August the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT published an article on the growing poverty in the country under the expressive headline: "United States: The Poverty Trap. No Way Out?" The weekly pointed out: "The catastrophic slump -- the third since 1970 -- has resulted in the number of the poor rising to almost 32 million, or 14 percent of the population -- the highest percentage since 1967."

In August over 300,000 more Americans swelled the army of "superfluous people." According to official data approximately 11 million people are now out of work -- more than 15 million according to labor union estimates. Unemployment among young Blacks stands at the simply unthinkable figure of 60 percent.

It is not easy to find a measure with which to define the trials that have fallen to the lot of those hundreds of thousands of young men and women who find themselves "superfluous" immediately on leaving school. And not all young people find within themselves the strength to withstand such a trial. The United States is among the 10 countries with the highest level of suicide among young people.

The President's recent speeches contain characteristic admissions portraying the situation in the country. Speaking in Kansas, Reagan said: "As a country we are struggling to safely avoid stormy waters.... Unemployment has been growing for many years." And in his 11 September radio speech he admitted: "We live in an atmosphere of an orgy of crime, which last year claimed more than 22,000 human lives and affected approximately 1/3 of all American families.... Over the past decade alone the number of violent crimes has increased almost 60 percent...."

Life attests that the senseless policy of preparing for nuclear war and the futile pursuit of the mirage of "military superiority" not only do not strengthen "national security" -- which is how Washington politicians try to justify this policy -- but, on the contrary, exacerbate the U.S. position and the crisis of American capitalism and bring the working people quite unwarranted burdens and privations.

Voices are heard increasingly frequently and loudly in the United States warning that such a policy is unwise and is increasingly obviously coming into conflict with the country's national interests and present-day realities. And if its inspirers had objectively evaluated the existing correlation of forces and the United States' real place in this world, then neither the CIA nor the Pentagon would have had to create a special service to "apply political psychology in questions of foreign policy." And it would be clear without it that the chief cause of "global conflicts and crises," which must supposedly be sought with the help of the latest electronic equipment, lies in the aggressive adventurist policy of the U.S. ruling circles, which are challenging peace-loving and freedom-loving mankind.

U.S. CHARGES OF 'CONSPIRACY' AGAINST POPE REFUTED

LD020822 Moscow TASS in English 0037 GMT 2 Oct 82

["NBC Falsifiers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- "The Reagan administration, which has launched a 'crusade' against communism, is stopping at nothing. It proceeds from the time-tested principle that a lie should be atrocious," IZVESTIYA writes today. "One of the latest examples," according to the newspaper, "is the fuss over the so-called conspiracy of Moscow against the pope. This time the NBC T.V. company has been made the spearhead. The other day it organized a preview of the T.V. film claiming to be a study of terrorism. The main purpose of this falsehood is to convince the ordinary viewer that terrorist Ali Agca, guilty of an attempt on the life of the head of the Roman-Catholic Church in May 1981, was connected with Moscow... However, the authors of that libelous film build their 'arguments' on sand."

"To begin with, it should be recalled that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency jointly with some other NATO secret services is actively arming and directing fascist-minded elements in Turkey, encouraging them to commit acts of terrorism against the democratic and progressive forces within the country and outside it," the newspaper continues. "Way back in 1979 Ali Agca, an arch-fascist and member of the secret terrorist organization 'Grey Wolves', assassinated Abdi Ipekci, editor-in-chief of the Turkish liberal bourgeois newspaper MILLIYET, who was exposing the neofascists' subversive activities. The criminal was sentenced to death but a few days before the execution he fled the country under mysterious circumstances."

"People know that international terrorism and banditry perpetrated in Lebanon today is the work of imperialism rather than Moscow. That is why political speculators will not succeed in turning white into black by any T.V. films made with dirty hands," IZVESTIYA stresses.

AFP: ILICHEV 'CURRENTLY' IN BEIJING FOR TALKS

BK040226 Hong Kong AFP in English 0129 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing Oct. 4 (AFP) -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev is currently in Beijing for talks on Sino-Soviet relations, official Chinese sources said today. The sources however refused to specify when Mr. Ilichev arrived here and the length of his stay.

Mr. Ilichev's talks mark a renewed Sino-Soviet dialogue, frozen nearly three years ago by Beijing following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979.

The information department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued a statement which reads: "According to the decision made by the Chinese and Soviet sides through consultations the Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Ilichev has come to Beijing for consultations with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on the question of Sion-Soviet relations."

In reply to questions on the date of Mr. Ilichev's arrival and the length of his stay, a Chinese spokesman only said: "no comment".

SOVIET NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO PRC

PM041047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] To the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of the PRC

On behalf of the Soviet people the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers send China's working people congratulations on the 33d anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

The victory of the revolution in China was the Chinese people's historic achievement and a portentous event in the world revolutionary process. During their long struggle for genuine national liberation and the building of a new society China's working people invariably met with the sincere sympathy, support and assistance from the Soviet Union.

The USSR consistently advocates improved relations with the PRC and their development on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness -- which accords with the interests of the two countries' peoples and the interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

We sincerely wish the Chinese people successes in developing the economy and culture and in enhancing their material well-being.

[Signed] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers.

USSR PROPOSES IMPROVING SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW021442 Moscow in Mandarin to China 070 GMT 2 Oct 82

[(Kalin) talk: "The Consistent Policy"]

[Text] Dear Chinese listeners The relations between the world's two big countries, the USSR and China, have been and are of tremendous significance. This is not only a bilateral issue, but an important factor affecting the interests of a vast area and the entire world.

The successive CPSU congresses, the successive plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee and the statements of Soviet leaders have clearly and specifically explained and are explaining our country's attitude toward the PRC. This station's observer (Kalin) points out:

In Soviet policy toward China, the CPSU's and the Soviet state's basic stand has always been that they firmly believe that the long-term fundamental interests of the people of the USSR and China are identical. The Soviet people forever remember the rich tradition of Soviet-Chinese friendship and the mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries in the 1950's. Comrade Brezhnev said in his March 1982 Tashkent speech: We remeber well the time when the Soviet Union and People's China were united by bonds of friendship and comradely cooperation.

Dear listeners: We remember that the Soviet Union provided assistance in all fields to China when it was experiencing an imperialist blockade and many difficulties, so that China could restore and expand its economy, maintain its security and strengthen its defense. This was a common struggle of our two countries in the international arena to strengthen the socialist position and maintain and strengthen peace. We remember that the Soviet Union and China made joint efforts to counter the imperialist force's aggressive plot.

Dear Chinese listeners: I must emphasize one point: In its China policy, just as in its attitude toward all international affairs, the Soviet Union has never been willing to revise its original (?viewpoints) following this or that twist in history and has never abandoned principle for temporary interests. Loyal to Lenin's principle of peace and friendship with the people of all countries, the Soviet Union has always taken specific conditions into consideration and implemented the general line having a theoretical basis and having been tested in practice. This is why even in those years when Mao Zedong's so-called Cultural Revolution caused severe abuse and all sorts of anti-Soviet ideas were widely prevalent, the Soviet Union still did not give up its positive stand on the Soviet-Chinese relations but consistently proposed the solving of all problems on the principle of equality and in the light of the fundamental interests of the people of the Soviet Union and China.

On the question of Soviet-Chinese relations, our country follows the pertinent principles formulated at the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses held in 1971, 1976 and 1981 respectively. Documents of these congresses stress that a positive change in Soviet-Chinese relations would conform to the long-term fundamental interests of our two countries and the interests of socialism.

As early as 1971, Comrade Brezhnev emphatically pointed out in his report to the 24th CPSU Congress that the Soviet side would do its utmost to promote not only the normalization of relations, but the restoration of goodneighborliness and friendship between the Soviet Union and China. The Soviet leader expressed the belief that eventually this could be realized. In March of this year, Comrade Brezhnev at the Tashkent celebration meeting made a series of proposals aimed at normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations. He said: We are prepared to come to terms, without any preliminary conditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, non-interference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit -- certainly, not to the detriment of third countries. This refers to economic, scientific, cultural as well as political relations -- as the two sides become ready for these or other concrete steps in any of these spheres.

In a speech made at Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, on 26 September of this year, Comrade Brezhnev termed the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations a most important matter. When touching on our country's international policies, he said: On the subject of Asia we consider it very important to achieve the normalization and gradual improvement of relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China on the basis of common sense, mutual respect and mutual advantage. Supplementing the relations of friendship and cooperation which we already have with a number of Asiatic states, this would be a good contribution to strengthening the foundations of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

Dear listeners, this has been the Soviet Union's consistent policy toward China. Just as stressed in the congratulations message the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union sent to the Standing Committee of National People's Congress and the State Council of the PRC on the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC, the Soviet Union has consistently proposed improving its relations with the PRC and developing these relations on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence and goodneighborliness. This is in the interest of the people of the two countries and in the interest of the strengthening of the foundations of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

LOSHEV ASSESSES PRC FOREIGN POLICY LINE

OW011230 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] It is learned from documents of the 12th CPC National Congress that so-called Mao Zedong thought is still the CPC's theoretical basis. Just as the CPC Central Committee's summing up report to the 12th CPC National Congress says: The original features of Mao Zedong thought have been restored. However, today's slightly revised and renewed so-called Mao Zedong thought still has to retain its antisocialist direction and has to contravene the Marxist principle. The reason why it must be so is that this thought is incompatible with scientific socialism. Only a thorough break with Mao Zedong thought can enable the CPC and the whole of China to embark on the socialist road of prosperity and play a progressive role in the international arena.

Loshev, the Soviet philosopher and journalist, gives a talk on this issue.

Marx, Engels and Lenin taught us: The world's capitalists all oppose the working people and those who strive to transform human society with socialism. To counter their opposition, the working class, the laboring peasants and other working people should also make sure that the working people all over the world are united. What Marx, Engels and Lenin taught us is still of immediate importance today.

Dear listeners, many of you must remember that the statement of the world's working people in support of the Chinese people's anti-imperialist struggle clearly states: The course of China's revolution convincingly shows that communist internationalism and the anti-imperialist struggle are inseparable. The international anti-imperialist force's support to the Chinese revolutionaries contributed to their victory. Such support, in particular that of the USSR and other socialist countries, helped frustrate the imperialists' attempt to strangle the PRC shortly after its birth through political and economic blockade.

Following the Marxist and socialist principle of internationalism, the Soviet people fraternally assisted the Chinese working people in building the foundation of modern industry. We believe that many of you still remember this fact. It confirms the urgency and importance of the Marxist theory that the working people of the world must be united in their joint struggle against their common foes -- capitalism and imperialism. Whom do the imperialists consider to be their principal enemy? Against whom is the spearhead of the imperialist military blocs and military machine directed? First of all, they target the socialist countries, China included. Imperialists treat the USSR with intense class hatred. Communist and workers' parties on all continents have repeatedly pointed out that the USSR has energetically supported all liberation movements.

Judging from remarks made by the present Chinese leaders, they are not opposed to internationalism, international ties of communists and the unity of the working people of all countries. The Chinese leaders do not oppose the linkage between this unity and the anti-imperialist struggle. The report of the CPC Central Committee to the 12th CPC National Congress mentions that the CPC is prepared to wage resolute struggle against imperialism. However, very regretfully, the Chinese leaders constantly pursue policies coinciding with those of the imperialists.

Socialist countries and the so-called Third World countries oppose the arms race launched by the imperialist bloc, above all by President Reagan's current U.S. Administration.

At the same time, regretfully, the Chinese leaders endorse the myth spread by the Pentagon about Soviet military superiority, which is constantly exploded by knowledgeable foreign military experts who are worried about the increasing threat of a new-type of large-scale war. Among them are many prestigious persons of the United States and other member countries of NATO, the aggressive imperialist bloc.

In the recent past, a number of facts showed that the Chinese leaders went along with U.S. imperialists to oppose the people's political power in Angola and other progressive regimes in Africa. In the Near East, Chinese leaders actually supported the anti-Arab Camp David agreement signed by Israel and Egypt under the aegis of the United States. It is precisely this agreement that makes it possible for Israel to launch the current aggression against Lebanon and carry out genocidal crimes against the Lebanese people and Palestinian Arabs.

It is stated in the 12th CPC Congress documents that the CPC will adhere to proletarian internationalism. Naturally, all the world's progressive public opinion cannot but welcome this policy. If actually implemented, it will no doubt promote the anti-imperialist struggle.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ON USSR-PRC RELATIONS

OW011531 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Talk by Khalidov, vice chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and deputy director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC]

[Text] It has been 33 years since the PRC was founded. We sincerely congratulate all the working people in China and wish them still greater success in economic and cultural construction and in enriching their material life. The working masses of the USSR warmly cheered and congratulated the victory of the Chinese Revolution and the announcement of the founding of the PRC together with millions of Chinese workers, peasants, revolutionary fighters and advanced intellectuals.

On their protracted and difficult path to freedom, the Chinese people continued to receive the Soviet people's increasing material assistance. Always with China's interests in mind, the USSR developed relations with China and helped strengthen the Chinese nation. After the establishment of the PRC in 1949, the common ideals and goals of the Soviet and Chinese people advanced and developed on the basis of the socialist principle. The cooperation between the two countries conducted in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed on 14 March 1951 reached an unprecedently large scale in history. To help China in an all-out effort to become developed and strong, Soviet trains carrying lathes, equipment and various necessary materials continuously streamed into China shortly after the PRC's birth. Thousands of experienced and skilled Soviet technicians and experts went to China. They worked with Chinese engineers and technicians and workers and built tens of thousands of new factories, power stations and other enterprises. Soviet experts contributed all their knowledge and experience to China's socialist construction. Concerned for the interests of the Chinese people and the world's socialist countries, the USSR made all efforts to help the PRC to become a developed socialist strong country with a modern economy, science and technology and culture.

The above-mentioned facts show that the Soviet-Chinese cooperation proved quite fruitful. Before the people's revolution ended in victory, China was not able to manufacture airplanes, tractors, motor vehicles, modern lathes or instruments. With Soviet cooperation, the new China was able to make these things in a short period of time.

The Soviet people are always happy to see the Chinese working people achieving successes in their socialist construction, because these successes not only solidify the socialist position in China but also strengthen socialism in all other socialist countries.

Proceeding from the common interests of the Soviet and Chinese people, the USSR today is also willing to resume the relations of friendship and cooperation with China. This is beneficial to the Chinese and Soviet people and to world socialism. For this reason, the USSR has long since considered it most urgent to improve Soviet-Chinese state relations.

Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet, pointed out in his 24 March 1982 speech at Tashkent: We are prepared to come to terms, without any preliminary conditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, non-interference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit -- certainly, not to the detriment of third countries. This refers to economic, scientific, cultural as well as political relations, as the two sides become ready for these or other concrete steps in any of these spheres.

Dear listeners, this is what I want to say to you all.

Finally, I extend my congratulations to the Chinese working people on their national day, the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

SOVIET-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY SOIREE

LD292254 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society organized a film show in Moscow devoted to the 33rd anniversary of the proclamation of the Chinese People's Republic. The participants were greeted by Academician Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. On the occasion of this national holiday of the Chinese People's Republic, greetings and sincere wishes to the Chinese people, for successes in the development of their economy and culture, and for improvement in the field of their material welfare were expressed. The soiree was attended by Comrades Rakhmanin and Kapitsa, deputy chairmen of the Central Board; society activists; representatives of the public; Yang Shouzheng, the Chinese People's Republic ambassador to the USSR, and diplomatic workers from the embassy.

PRC AMBASSADOR GIVES NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW011213 Moscow RPP in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Yang Shouzheng, Chinese ambassador to the USSR, gave a reception on 30 September to to mark the 33d anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Soviet Deputy Ministers Ivan Grishin and Ilyichev and other officials attended the reception.

KARMAL STOPS IN TASHKENT, KIEV EN ROUTE TO HUNGARY

LD031144 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Tashkent October 3 TASS -- A party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan led by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, going to Hungary, have today made a stopover in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan.

[Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 3 October, in the Vremya evening newscast, adds the following to its report on Babrak Karmal's stopover in Tashkent:

[At the airport the delegation was met by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and by other republican leaders.]

Welcome by Officials

LD040840 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Kiev October 4 TASS -- A party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan led by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the republic, made a stopover in the capital of the Ukraine on October 3-4 on their way from Kabul to Budapest.

At Borispol Airport the Afghan comrades were welcomed and seen off by Aleksey Vatchenko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine, and other officials.

UN DOCUMENT RELEASED ON AFGHAN QUESTION

LD011508 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 29 TASS -- A report by the U.N. secretary general on the situation in Afghanistan and its consequences for international peace and security has been released at the United Nations as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council. From June 16 to 24, 1982, according to the report, a round of discussions attended by Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost took place in Geneva through the mediation of the U.N. secretary general's personal representative. Under an agreement, the Iranian Government was kept informed of the progress of discussions through Iran's permanent representative to the U.N. division in Geneva.

Discussions ranged over a number of questions and were taking place on a constructive basis, with the participants examining specific aspects of each of the four items on the agenda (withdrawal of foreign troops, non-intervention in the internal affairs of state, international guarantees of non-intervention and voluntary return of refugees).

As a result, the positions of the sides were clarified, areas were outlined on which there existed agreement and ideas were formulated on the structure and contents of a comprehensive settlement. Agreement was also reached that the U.N. general secretary's permanent representative would remain in close contact with the sides and visit the area before the end of the year in order to continue the diplomatic process.

During the U.N. secretary general's visit to the USSR in September 1982, the document continues, he had a possibility of exchanging opinion on the situation with President Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

The Soviet Government reiterated its support for the continued efforts of the U.N. secretary general to facilitate talks with a view to achieving political settlement.

The most crucial stage of the diplomatic process is undoubtedly ahead, and major differences should be removed for these efforts to be crowned with success. The document concludes, the main question is the question of time, and a good deal is yet to be done.

Obstacles Remain

LD012236 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The United Nations secretary general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has prepared a report on the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. The report has been circulated at the United Nations headquarters. Valentin Lapin elaborates:

The mediation effort of the secretary general's personal envoy had led to the convocation in Geneva in June of last year of a meeting between the foreign ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan. The meeting actually set the beginning to the diplomatic process which Afghanistan has long been advocating involving its neighbours, Pakistan and Iran.

Afghanistan's peace initiatives are eventually aimed at normalizing relations with Pakistan and Iran and at establishing an atmosphere of peace and neighborliness in the region. Yet quite a few obstacles lie in the way of settlement. These obstacles are set by organizers of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. For example, Washington is for going ahead with the sending of terrorist bands to Afghanistan. The Reagan administration would want the armed interference to go on impeded. It's against anyone's help to Afghanistan. It looks forward to the time when leaders of terrorist formations, termed in the United States as freedom-fighters, would be able to enter Kabul as victors. This plan has already cost the United States hundreds of millions of dollars. Currently a resolution has been introduced in the American Congress which is to legalize United States military support for the counter-revolutionaries. Washington is therefore doing its best to block the normalization of the situation around Afghanistan.

In these circumstances the Afghan Government shows maximum tolerance and self-restraint. Thanks to its flexible policy the meeting in Geneva did take place. During the meeting the areas were established over which the sides see eye to eye and ideas were developed concerning the contents of an all-embracing settlement. The United Nations secretary general underlines this in his report. He also declares that additional effort will be required to resolve the differences but the main thing is that the diplomatic process has already started. The credit for this should largely be given to the peaceable foreign policy of Democratic Afghanistan.

U.S. ESCALATING INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD011554 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- TASS news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Far from ending their interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the United States, apparently, intends to impart to it an even broader and "legitimate" character. As Senator Paul Tsongas (Massachusetts) told a press conference in Washington, a resolution had been tabled at the upper chamber of the Congress with a call for "support" and "material aid" to the Afghan so-called "freedom fighters", to be precise the gangs of counter-revolutionary terrorists and mercenaries committing outrages on the Afghan soil in an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The United States, the senator cynically declared, should supply arms to the Afghan "freedom fighters".

The statement by Tsongas was welcomed by Mohammad Yusuf, one of the chiefs of the counter-revolutionary rabble, who specified on what Washington should spend the funds collected from the American taxpayers. In Afghanistan, the bandit frankly declared, we are defending the interests of the West, above all the "interests and values of the USA". In upholding these interests, he said, the "freedom fighters" have every right to expect an increase in American aid.

The chief of counter-revolutionary rabble, who does not care about the true interests of the Afghan people, admitted, without noticing it himself, that the bloody inroads into Afghanistan launched by his and other bandit groupings knocked together by the U.S. secret services in Pakistan serve the specific interests of the USA in that area.

The fresh action hostile to the Afghan people, which was staged in Washington, is in clear conflict with the efforts made for a political settlement of the problems arising around Afghanistan. As is known, talks on that issue were held in June this year with the mediation of personal representative of the U.N. secretary-general between the foreign ministers of Pakistan and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Iranian Government has been notified about their content.

The report by the U.N. secretary-general, which was issued at the U.N. the other day as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council, points out that these talks were held on a constructive basis, brought to light the areas of agreement, made it possible to elaborate ideas of the structure and content of an all-embracing settlement, reach agreement on continuing the diplomatic process. As is pointed out in that document, the Soviet Government has reaffirmed its support for continuing efforts aimed at contributing to talks for a political settlement.

But they in Washington are demonstrating an entirely new approach, which runs counter to these efforts. As is seen, the American dministration has quite different plans on a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. It is apparent that by giving every support for the armed sorties of the bandits and terrorists against the people's power and the peaceful population of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, they in Washington thus hope to preserve permanent tensions in the region, under whose conditions it would be more convenient to pursue the neocolonialist "divide and rule" policy, ensure "the vital interests" of the USA.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE IN AFGHANISTAN EXAMINED

LD301402 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] For many months the United States administration and the mass media have waged a loud campaign about alleged Soviet use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan. What has the Soviet press to say on the subject?

The newspaper stress that experts are unanimous. Such accusations are not backed up by facts. The newspaper GUDOK has written that this was the conclusion of a special group of UN experts who visited Pakistan. The United Nations experts examined patients in Pakistani hospitals claiming to be victims of chemical weapons and found no signs to confirm the allegations. The head of a Red Cross delegation in the Pakistani city of Peshawar confirmed that victims of chemical weapons had never come to doctors in that organization.

The newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has noted that the Reagan administration's talks about Soviet chemical weapons in Afghanistan has been refuted by American sources. For one, the paper cited an article by a WASHINGTON POST correspondent from Pakistan: The American correspondent wrote that Washington has not produced any medical documents providing symptons of poisons, laboratory reports of the presence of toxins or captured military equipment. And no other Western country has supported the American accusation. The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA pointed out that even U.S. Embassy officials in Pakistan and India, which are right next to Afghanistan, admit that they have not found any traces of Soviet chemical weapons.

And it could not be otherwise because the Soviet Union has always been a principled opponent of chemical weapons. Ten years ago the USSR and other socialist countries proposed to the Disarmament Committee a draft convention to ban chemical weapons. Not one Western allegation about the Soviet use of chenical weapons has ever been backed up by facts. But in Afghanistan there are traces that chemical weapons have been used.

This is what the national Soviet daily PRAVDA has reported: At a press conference in Kabul foreign journalists saw for themselves grenades looking like bright tin cans labelled Salisbury, Pennsylvania. The grenades contained CS, which causes vomiting, loss of memory and, in high concentration, death. These American grenades were found on arrested terrorists who penetrated Afghanistan from Pakistan. After one counterrevolutionary operation near the settlement of Bamiyan, the shell of the chemical grenade was discovered. The English text on the shell said that before use instructions developed by the United States chemical service should be read.

The weekly MOSCOW NEWS has reported that terrorists have used the chemical weapons right in Kabul in schools and lyceums. Over 250 children have been seriously poisoned in these operations and at the scene of the crime phials were found with the same labels, Made in the USA.

Chemical grenades are probably the most odious but unfortunately not the only type of weapon Washington is supplying to antigovernment forces in Afghanistan. Terrorists have received from the United States rifles, guns and missiles with heat-seeking homing devices. Admission by the President of the United States himself and numerous facts indicate that since the revolution of 1978 Washignton has not let up its interference in the affairs of Afghanistan with the obvious aim of ousting the legitimate government.

This is how the national daily IZVESTIYA has explained the motives of America's actions: The American press has reported that under the shah of Iran the American CIA put pressure on Afghanistan through SAVAK, the shah's intelligence service. The purpose of these actions was to push the Afghan Government of that time to the right so it would follow a policy hostile to the USSR but the Afghan revolution of 1978 upset those plans. By supporting Afghan counterrevolutionaries, Washington is trying to achieve the same goal, change the current situation in its favor and return to its former influence in regions strategically close to the Soviet borders. And, at the same time, the Pentagon is trying to use Afghanistan as a testing ground for U.S. chemical weapons.

DRA REDISTRIBUTES LAND, WATER RESOURCES

LD020828 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Kabul October 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports: One of the main objectives confronting today revolutioanry Afghanistan is successful implementation of the land and water reform. This is explained by the fact that more than 80 percent of the country's population is presently employed in the field of agricultural production. An extremely low level in the development of that branch of the economy has been inherited from the regimes of the past, when land belonged to practically a small bunch of feudals who exploited Afghan peasants.

From the very first days of the April Revolution the new leadership of the country has given top priority to resolving that problem through a just redistribution of land and water resources in the country. And today this objective has not been removed from the order of the day, it is a subject of close attention of party and state bodies. A special commission for carrying out the reform has been set up in the country. It is headed by general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal. The work of the commission already yields its first fruit.

Under the plans for carrying out the land and water reform, 33 special groups have been set up to control transformations across the country. They have completed their work in 16 provinces, while in other provinces the groups are continuing their work.

According to preliminary figures, 44,000 peasants have received the right to get land plots. This plan is of great political significance, since, as the leaders of the party and the state pointed out, it is for the first time that the Afghan peasants, who never had their land, are becoming its legitimate owners and should realise that they are working on their own land. Of tremendous significance is also the assistance given by the state to the peasants, who got land, and to agricultural cooperatives. Within the framework of the spring sowing campaign the peasants were supplied with more than 34 thousand tonnes of chemical fertilizers, more than 6,000 tonnes of high-yield seeds of grain crops, granted credits on easy terms and agricultural equipment.

The land and water reform in Afghanistan meeting the interests of the broad masses of the working people in that agrarian land is being successfully implemented.

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENT ON BREZHNEV-GANDHI TALKS

LD221758 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 22 TASS -- The latest talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi in Moscow have demonstrated to the whole world that whatever the adversaries of our peoples may say they are unable to undermine Soviet-Indian friendship," the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes editorially.

It points out in its September 24 issue that "the basic interests of the Soviet Union and India in their struggle for peace, detente and economic and social progress determine the rock-firm character of close and diversified contacts between our countries, sealed by the 1971 Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation."

The Soviet Union, loyal to its course of improving the world situation, curbing the arms race and defending the vital interests of the peoples, the article points out, has made fresh important peace proposals, put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the reception in honour of Indira Gandhi on September 20.

One of these proposals, according to the weekly, concerns the Indian Ocean Basin, an international conference on which has been scheduled by the U.N. General Assembly for the first half of next year. "The USSR has called upon all the countries not to send major naval forces to the Indian Ocean, not to conduct military exercises there and not to expand or modernize the military bases of non-coastal states, that is, to refrain from steps capable of further aggravating the situation in the Indian Ocean, until that conference is convened. One more proposal is addressed to the steering bodies of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organzation, urging them to make statements on the non-extension of the activities of those military and political alliances to Asia, Africa and Latin America."

"The Moscow talks between the Soviet and Indian leaders have become the most important latest step in the progress of varied friendly cooperation of the two countries in different fields and in their vigorous joint activities for the sake of peace in Asia and all over the world," the article stresses.

INDIAN PRESIDENT TELEGRAMS BREZHNEV FROM PLANE

LD301812 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- The President of India Zail Singh sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev from board plane. It says:

When flying over the territory of the Soviet Union I avail meself of the opportunity to convey my best wishes to you personally and also to your government and the people of the USSR. Relations between our two countries are marked by friendship and mutual respect. I am happy to note that the recent visit of our prime minister to the Soviet Union and her conversations with you and other Soviet leaders have strengthened the already existing close ties between our two countries.

POLISH PATRIOTIC COUNCIL MEETS AT SEJM 3 OCT

LD031310 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] PAP, Warsaw 3 Oct -- The second meeting of the founding commission of the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] was held at the Sejm here today. Jan Dobraczynski presided over the meeting in which representatives of the provisional voivdship councils and of the founding commissions of the PRON councils took part.

Participants in the discussion pointed out that the PRON's presence is seen already today in the life of many milieux and regions.

Two concepts and programme working teams composed of members of the founding commission were set up. Their task will be to draw up documents defining the PRON's objectives, functions, place in the political system, its principles of action and structure.

It was agreed that during the concept and programme works the founding commission and the teams set up by it would organize the possibly universal and representative discussions and poll the opinion of various social millieux on the PRON's character, its lines, goals and forms of action. The gathering examined and took cognizance of "the time-table for creating the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth" in the coming two months and "the line of work on the PRON's programme" referring to "the declaration on the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth" of July 20,1982.

BACKGROUND OF POLISH COUNTERREVOLUTION VIEWED

LD030946 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- "Carrying out its secret operations against Poland, NATO's subversive centres are trying to maintain and enhance there 'controlled tension'" SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. "Egged on by them, domestic reaction continues to incite nationalistic sentiments."

"Reaction makes no secret of its intention to continue the struggle for power and to erode the existing social system," the newspaper continues. "That is why the reactionaries are casting about in the crowded quarters of the underground, trying to scare and blackmail the population. The country saw such a situation in its history: During the early post-war period the fascist gangs calling themselves 'Freedom and Independence' operated on Polish territory in the same manner as present-day 'underground fighters' do. The 'Freedom and Independence' ringleaders who fled the country established a new organization, 'Free Poland', whose members are traitors to their own people."

"This organization," the article says, "was active in raising funds for Polish counter-revolution, as is shown by documents discovered at Solidarity centres after the declaration of martial law in the country.

Subversive anti-Polish groupings have struck root in other Western countries as well. Their operations are supervised by the 'Solidarity Foreign Liaison Bureau' situated next to the NATO headquarters in Brussels."

"During the past two years the tactics, forms and methods of subversive operations against Poland have changed on more than one occasion," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. "Counter-revolution has reserved one of the more detestable forms, terror, but has not shied from using it as a means of intimidation and blackmail. Thousands of PUWP members and veteran workers have been exposed to psychological terror. An innovation, 'strike terrorism,' has been used by the counter-revolutionaries in their bid to ruin the economy and disorganize production.

"Terror as an element of strategy and tactics has featured in the programme of the 'Confederation of Independent Poland.' It was not alien to KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] leaders either, who announced that Communists should be executed. This slogan was willingly echoed by extremists, like Bujak, Jurcik, Rozplochowski and Kosmowski. It is in Solidarity that action groups were formed with the aim of routing the PUWP on 'X day'. This plan was thwarted by the imposition of martial law. The seeds of terrorism, however, began sprouting. This year alone terrorist groups have been uncovered in Walbryzh, Gdynia, Warsaw, Walcz and Nowy Sacz. All of them were training future executioners, inculcating in young people savagery and sadism."

"Facts incontrovertibly show," the newspaper concludes, "that the policy of intervention in Poland's internal affairs continues. Instigators from NATO are revising the plans of action of domestic counter-revolution in accordance with their own subversive doctrine."

POLISH JOURNALIST NOTES ARMS PLAN IN USSR PAPER

LD021216 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS -- "Poland has been and remains true to its peace policy," Jerzy Siszniewski, the Polish journalist, writes in the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN today.

In his article devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Rapacki Plan (for establishing an atom-free zone in Central Europe) he says that this plan was not carried out through Washington's fault. The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states deplored the position adopted by the American Government which put pressure on its NATO allies to create difficulties for the submission of this proposal to a high-level conference for discussion and thus prevent the adoption of an appropriate decision.

This convincingly shows, the Polish journalist writes, that Washington's hegemonism and militarism has a long tradition. So President Reagan will not persuade anyone that he is stepping up the nuclear arms race because the Soviet Union has allegedly gained some "military advantages." Washington's strategy is the old strategy of American imperialism, the Polish journalist stresses.

"Of special value to us Poles," Jerzy Wiszniewski goes on, "is a realization of who supported for twenty-five years the Polish initiative for establishing an atom-free zone in Europe and who resolutely opposed it. Today we see more clearly than ever before the reasons of fury with which the forces of imperialism are attacking the foundations of the socialist system in Poland from inside and outside, are stepping up a real propaganda war against us and are trying to strangle us by economic sanctions. Socialist Poland lying in the centre of Europe represents, in an unbreakable alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries, an important bastion of peace in Europe, an important factor of struggle against the policy of atomic blackmail."

"This position of Poland has always been resented by the imperialist forces which seek to upset the post-war order in Europe, are developing a policy of diktat toward the allied states and call in question the inviolability of the frontiers."

"Socialist Poland which suggested twenty-five years ago establishing an atom-free zone in Europe, remains true to its policy," the article says.

PRAVDA DELEGATION ATTENDS TRYBUNA LUDU FESTIVAL

PM011445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 82 p 4

[Correspondent dispatch under the general heading: "Newspaper Festivals"]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Sep -- The traditional festival of TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, has been held.

Delegations from fraternal newspapers representing the central organs of 21 communist and workers parties, including a PRAVDA delegation, participated in it.

At meetings in Warsaw enterprise labor collectives, at the PZPR voivodship committee in Plock and at a petrochemical combine there was a frank and friendly discussion of the present socio-political and economic situation in the country, the measures which the PZPR and the government are taking to extricate the country more quickly from the crisis, and the proletarian solidarity and support which the fraternal countries and communist and workers parties are giving Poland.

TRYBUNA LUDU's guests were received by J. Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

CPSU'S DOLGIKH BEGINS WORKING VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD032204 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Sofia on a brief working visit. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the Central Committee of the party, by other officials, and also by Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day, Comrade Dolgikh arrived in Sofia. At the airport he was met by Comrades Balev and Doynov, members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, and by other officials.

USTINOV SENDS CABLE TO BULGARIA'S DZHUROV

PM010851 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian national defense minister

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I am sending you and all Bulgarian servicemen a combat greeting and sincere congratulations on the Bulgarian People's Army 38th anniversary.

In these past years the Bulgarian People's Army has traveled the great path of formation and development. Thanks to the tireless concern of the Communist Party and the country's government it now possesses everything necessary to successfully fulfill the tasks placed on it. In single combat formation with the Warsaw Pact members' armed forces, the Bulgarian People's Army is reliably defending the socialist gains and peaceful labor of its people and of the peoples of all the socialist community countries.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, and the Bulgarian People's Army personnel great new successes in strengthening Bulgaria's defense capability.

May the combat community of our fraternal peoples and armies continue to develop and strengthen.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

USTINOV TO VISIT CSSR IN EARLY OCTOBER

LD032242 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- A Soviet Armed Forces delegation led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee

KOHL ELECTED FRG CHANCELLOR BY MAJORITY VOTE

LD011440 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn October 1 TASS -- Helmut Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], has been elected the chancellor of the FRG by a majority of votes at today's meeting of the West German Bundestag.

Conclusion of Government Crisis

LD011620 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn October 1 TASS -- TASS correspondents Aleksey Grigoryev and Sergey Sosnovskiy report:

The latest stage of the cabint crisis in the FRG has ended. It broke out on September 17 in connection with the disintegration of the SPD-FDP [Social Democratic Party - Free Democratic Party] coalition, which ruled in Bonn for 13 years. A meeting of the FRG Bundestag has been held here to examine a constructive vote of no-confidence in FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, which was tabled at the West German parliament by the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] group and supported by the FDP group. Simultaneously the parties of the new Christian-liberal coalition have nominated Helmut Kohl, chairman of the Christian-Democratic Union to run for chancellor.

As a result of voting Helmut Kohl has been elected as FRG federal chancellor. There were 256 votes for him and 235 against.

The voting was preceded by a parliamentary debate, in whose course a statement was made by Helmut Schmidt. He pointed out that the cause of disintegration of the former coalition had been the "new course" of the FDP leaders.

Statements substantiating the "constructive vote of no-confidence" in the FRG Government were made on behalf of CDU/CSU by Bundestag Deputies Rainer Barzel and Heiner Geissler, on behalf of FDP -- by Chairman of FDP Parliamentary Group Wolfgang Mischnick.

Later today FRG Federal President Karl Carstens officially inaugurated Helmut Kohl as FRG chancellor. Then the new head of the West German Government was sworn in at an official ceremony in Bundestag.

FRENCH PAPER ON UNSTABLE FRG COALITION CITED

LD020852 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2045 GMT 1 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The latest stage of the acute internal political crisis in West Germnay has come to an end. As you know, it erupted on 17 September because of the breakup of the Social Democrats-Free Democrats coalition. The Bundestag voted today on a motion of no-confidence in FRG Chancellor Schmidt. The no-confidence vote was submitted by the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] faction and was supported by the Free Democrats. As a result of the voting, Helmut Kohl, chairman of the CDU, was elected the new FRG federal chancellor. Two hundred fifty-six votes were cast for him, 235 against, and there were 4 abstentions. Also today FRG Federal President Carstens handed Helmut Schmidt the decree ending his term of office.

Kohl, the new chancellor, was born in 1930. He obtained a university education, and for a number of years was one of the leaders of the Rhineland-Pfalz CDU land organization. He was first elected chairman of that party in 1973. We do not yet know the new chancellor's government program. Meanwhile, the West European press notes that this event will not cause any shakeup in the country's political life.

Thus, in the opinion of the Paris LE FIGARO, Schmidt was compelled to relinquish his post to Kohl as the result of a parliamentary maneuver rather than a national election. This allows the prediction, the newspaper thinks, that the new coalition will be an unsteady one, torn apart, like the previous one, by internal contradictions.

ANALYSIS OF NEW FRG GOVERNMENT CHANGE

LD031848 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Oct 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Excerpts] One of the bigest events of the week was the change of chancellors in the West European country with the biggest population and greatest economic potential, the Federal Republic of Germany. Helmut Kohl, leader of the opposition bloc the CDU/CSU, that is Christian-Democratic Union and Christian-Social Union, became federal chancellor in place of Social-Democrat Helmut Schmidt, who had led the government for 8 years.

Helmut Kohl is the sixth chancellor in the 33 years of the FRG's existence. He is 52 years old. He has been head of the CDU since 1973 and leader of the CDU/CSU bloc in the Bundestag since 1976. He is regarded as a moderate conservative. He has a strong rival in well-known rightwing conservative Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the Bavarian CSU. By the way, it was Strauss and not Kohl who was put forward as candidate for federal chancellor from the CDU/CSU bloc in 1980 at the last Bundestag elections.

How then can one sum up in a couple of words the change of (?crowns) in Bonn? In short, it is a swing to the right, primarily in economic policy, the cutting of social programs. But only time will show how far to the right. Will the new ruling coalition be long-lived? It is not very likely. Fresh Bundestag elections are expected, in order to let the voters judge on the changes that have come about. Social-Democrats Schmidt and Brandt have demanded elections this year, as has Strauss, who would like to occupy the chancellor's seat and who has a skeptical attitude to the new allies from FDP Free Democratic Party. Kohl and Genscher wanted to postpone the elections in order to establish themselves in their posts. The new chancellor has said that elections will be held on 6 March 1983.

Even before Kohl's election, the draft for a new conservative-liberal government, as it is called, was distributed in the Bundestag. What is its stance on the most key issues? On nuclear weapons in Europe there is support for the United States at the Geneva talks, proceeding from positions of the allies, as they put it. That is, it seems to be the same position as that of Schmidt. The direction in foreign policy is put thus, in general terms: The FRG Givernment will continue the policy of actively ensuring peace and genuine detente -- "genuine" being a vague concept, a NATO one -- and also (?peaceful) cooperation on the basis of (?the eastern) treaties, the Helsinki Act, the International Agreement on Human Rights, and so forth. At first glance this is similar to the policy of their predecessors, but of course the words need deciphering as regards to specific deeds.

TIKHONOV, FINNISH PRIME MINISTER SEND TELEGRAMS

LD012340 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Kalevi Sorsa, prime minister of Finland, have exchanged telegrams.

Nikolay Tikhonov's telegram reads: "On behalf of the Soviet Government and on my own behalf I express sincere gratitude for your friendly message on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the treaty on leasing to the Finnish Republic the Soviet part of the Saymenskiy Canal and the Malyy Vysotskiy Island.

The conclusion of the treaty became proof of the growing trust between the Soviet and Finnish people and the mutual desire of our two countries to build their relations on the firm foundation of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

"It can be stated with satisfaction that today the Saymenskiy Canal, modernized jointly by Soviet and Finnish workers and specialists, is a major transportation route, the use of which is increasingly important to the development and extension of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland."

Kalevi Sorsa's telegram says: "Allow me to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of a remarkable event in relations between Finland and the Soviet Union and in economic cooperation between our countries, the 20th anniversary of the Finnish-Soviet treaty on leasing to the Finnish Republic the Soviet part of the Saymenskiy Canal and the Malyy Vystoskiy Island.

"The treaty on leasing the Saymenskiy Canal became a graphic manifestation of the policy of friendship and goodneighborliness established in relationships between our countries. From the economic point of view, the canal with its steadily growing volume of freight and passenger carriage facilitates the intensification of trade and transportation between our countries."

The telegrams express the confidence that the Saymenskiy Canal, which has become a graphic example of Soviet-Finnish friendship and goodneighborliness, will continue to serve effectively the interests of the peoples of both countries.

CIVIL AVIATION MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO SWEDEN

LD011826 Moscow in Swedish to Sweden 1800 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Stockholm that Boris Bugayev, Soviet minister of civil aviation, has concluded his visit there. Bugayev met with Claes Elmstedt, minister of communications, and Jan Carlzon, president of SAS. The meetings took place in a cordial and constructive atmosphere and the parties noted with satisfaction the high level of cooperation in air links between the Soviet Union and Sweden. They also discussed and planned concrete measures aimed at a further expansion and consolidation of relations.

BRIEFS

UK ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Moscow October 1 TASS -- Sir Ian Sutherland, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Great Britain, presented his credentials in the Kremlin today to the Deputy President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Pavel Gilashvili. After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches by Pavel Gilashvili and Sir Ian Sutherland, a talk was held with the participation of the Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Georgadze and the USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Nikita Ryzhov. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 1 Oct 82 LD]

NORWEGIAN MINISTER DEPARTS -- Norwegian Minister of Fisheries Thor Listau left for home today. In the Soviet Union he was the guest of the Soviet Minister of the Fish Industry Vladimir Kamentsev. The ministers exchanged views on fish industry matters of interest to both sides. During his visit Thor Listau visited fish industry establishments in Moscow, Murmansk and Leningrad. [Text] [Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 30 Sep 82 LD]

KUWAITI AMIR RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOVIET LEADERS

LD031706 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1536 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 3 Oct (KUNA) -- An official Kuwaiti spokesman has said the amir of Kuwait received a message from the Soviet leaders yesterday concerning "the circumstances in the Middle East and the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people."

The spokesman, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, added that the message contained "the Soviet leaders' appreication of the Fes Arab summit resolutions on the Palestinian issue. It also explained Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposal in this regard and affirmed the supportive Soviet Union's stand on Arab issues."

ACADEMICIAN PRIMAKOV ON U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

PM011357 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Sep 82 p 3

[APN-attributed article by Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies, under the rubric "International Notes": "The Poison of Camp David"]

[Text] The point of the Camp David deal was defined by Israeli Professor S. Avineri: "Begin regarded Camp David as a unique opportunity to sell Sinai for a chance of strengthening existing Israeli control over the West Bank and Gaza region and permanently ensuring this in the future."

Indeed, the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Sinai was predicted on the possibility of retaining direct Israeli control over the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza region. The U.S. press frequently cites the alleged fact that it was Camp David which "predicated" the talks between Egypt and Israel on the fate of these territories and their Palestinian population. However, an unbiased view of these talks shows absolutely clearly that they were conducted, first, within a definite framework -- Begin had previsouly ruled out, in the form of an ultimatum, the possibility of creating a Palestinian state or resolving the question outside Israel's state borders -- and, second, obviously without the aim of reaching a specific agreement but rather to create camouflage for the true goals of Israeli policy in the region. As-Sadat agreed to the talks because of his own interests since they served as a cover for his separate activity.

As for Israeli policy in the occupied Arab territories, while the Likud bloc has been in power it has consisted in fact of retaining these lands as part of "greater Israel" (eretz Israel) while at the same time driving out the local Palestinian Arab population. At the same time the activity of extremist Jewish organizations like Gush Emunim and other terrorist groups like the "Sons of Zion," against Arab politicians and public figures on occupied territory who are defending the Palestinian people's right to self-determination has been intensified. Everything has been done to facilitate the creation of a blatantly quisling-type new stronghold for the Israeli regime on the occupied territories.

However, at the "climax" of the implementation of the first part of the "Sharon plan" mass demonstrations, and meetings and acts of civil insurrection took place on the West Bank. The Israeli leadership was convinced that its line with respect to the occupied territories had encountered broad resistance.

Meanwhile, the PLO was gathering strength. It was a case not only of the international public's mounting support but also of the clearly discerned prospect of recognition of the PLO by Israel's traditional allies. Under these conditions the idea of establishing perpetual Israeli control over the West Bank and the Gaza region became most problematical. The break a course of events unfavorable to themselves, Begin and Sharon gambled on the physical annihilation of the Palestine resistance movement. The target for the Israeli strike was the territory of Lebanon, where virtually all the Palestine resistance movement's forces and its combat detachments were concentrated. The PLO headquarters were also here.

As is well known, the attempt to defeat the Palestine resistance movement failed. When Israel's aggression in Lehanon resulted in a serious moral and political defeat for it, the Isareli military, intoxicated with militarist passion, organized a bloody orgy in Beirut which aroused the anger and indignation of the entire civilized world.

Tel Aviv is seeking partners to sign yet another separate treaty. To judge from the Lebanese "experience," this search will not involve the method of political maneuvering. Israel is hoping to effect the mass annihilation to the civilian population with impunity and to carry out unimpeded bombing and artillery shelling of densely populated Arab cities -- not Lebanese cities this time.

Here the Israeli leadership will count on the lack of unity in the Arab world, which was undermined as a result of the signing of the Camp David agreements and the withdrawal from active confrontation with Israel of the Arab country with the largest population and the greatest military and economic strength -- Egypt.

It is absolutely obvious that the entire Camp David scheme could be implemented only with U.S. assistance. This has also been reflected in the Lebanese tragedy. Were it not for U.S. deliveries of the most modern weapons to Israel, were it not for the U.S. veto imposed in the most critical situations when all states except the United States advocated the immediate cessation of Israeli aggression, the Israeli leaders would surely not have been able to embark on the crimes against humanitarianism and humanity which they have committed in Lebanon! The message which L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, sent to U.S. President R. Reagan in connection with the monstrous new crime committed by Israel in perpetrating the bloody carnage in West Beirut stresses that those who could have prevented what Tel Aviv did but failed to do so bear a share of responsibility for the current bloodletting in Lebanon.

The Washington administration is trying to portray itself as a champion of the search for a Near East settlement. This was expressed in U.S. President Reagan's recent speech. In it he urges "beginning" primarily as a "return" to the poison of the Camp David Agreements. The United States' "new plan" refuses the Palestinian people the right to create their own state and programs further deterioration in relations among the peoples and bloody new conflicts. Naturally the Arab people cannot agree to such a plan. The 12th conference of heads of state and government of the Arab countries in Fes succeeded in thwarting this plan and taking decisions which are a realistic step on the path of rallying the Arabs and settling the Near East conflict on a just basis.

Is there an alternative to the dangerous U.S. plans? Yes, there is. What is needed for it is an all-embracing and just settlement of the Near East conflict through the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied by Israel and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

As for the Soviet Union, since the outbreak of the Near East crisis it has consistently upheld a line aimed at resolving the Near East problem in the interests of all the peoples and countries of the region.

This course was reaffirmed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his 15 September Kremlin speech in honor of 'A.N. Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Supreme People's Council Presidium. The speech set forth an integral and constructive program for a Near East settlement. The USSR also proposes a specific path for its implementaiton. An all-embracing just and lasting settlement can be elaborated and implemented only through the collective efforts of all interested sides which must unfailingly include the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. It is this settlement path which is envisaged by the Soviet proposal to convene an international conference on the Near East.

PRAVDA COMMENTARY ON SOLUTION TO MIDEAST PROBLEM

LD030844 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- Washington is trying to resolve the Mideastern problem without those who are masters in that region, PRAVDA writes in its commentary on the situation in the Middle East. The Arab peoples and the overwhelming majority of their leaders are rejecting the shameful Camp David path, onto which the notorious American plan for the Middle East with its obviously anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian character is pushing them anew.

Awareness is growing all over the world that a solution to this pressing international problem can only be achieved on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab lands occupied since 1967 and the ensuring of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to establishing an independent national state.

Such a settlement, the newspaper stresses, can be worked out and implemented only by the collective efforts of all the interested parties, including, of course, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs. The six-point programme put forward by Leonid Brezhnev on September 15, which has drawn a great positive response all over the world, and the Soviet proposal on convening an international conference on the Middle East are aimed at achieving a comprehensive, fair and lasting settlement.

PLO OFFICIAL ON USSR PARTICIPATION IN PEACE TALKS

LD020550 Moscow TASS in English 2308 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- "We are convinced that if the USSR participates in any international peace conference on the Middle East, we shall be able to rely on it as a friendly great power in negotiations with another great power -- the USA which openly helps our enemy," Talal Naji, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, stated in an interview with the Soviet NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly. He visited Moscow at the end of September.

"Such participation," Talal Naji went on to say, "is a reliable guarantee that our rights will not be passed over, and that no damage will be done to them. If any initiative suggests a settlement of the Middle East problem on condition that the Soviet Union is barred from participating in it, that will be an obvious sign that a deal is being prepared at the expense of our legitimate rights."

"...Some people in the Arab world would like to distort and denigrate Soviet-Palestinian relations. We are stating that we evacuated from Beirut, still more aware of the need to deepen and strengthen these relations."

The Palestinian leader pointed out that the massacre in Sabra and Shatila pursued two goals: firstly, to destroy as many Palestinians as possible; secondly, to intimidate the Palestinian people, just as the Zionist intimidated them in 1948. "But the aggressors miscalculated this time as well," he said. "They did not expect such a sharp reaction of the world public, and a wave of protest which swept Israeli society itself. The whole world now sees the fascist aspect of the rulers of Israel. It is not we who 'intend to throw the Israelis into the sea' but it is the Zionist rulers of Israel that want to drown the Palestinians in a sea of blood."

Talal Naji emphasized that Palestinians, having frustrated the plans for the Begin-Sharon clique and their patrons across the ocean, the plans which were designed to destroy the military potential of the Palestinian resistance movement, and to take out essence from its progressive content, won undoubtedly an indubitable moral-political and, in a sense, military victory." [Quotation mark as received]

COMMENT ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON

LD012346 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 1 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpts] Now for events in Beirut. President Amin al-Jumayyil of the Lebanese Republic has officially declared at a ceremony held outside the National Museum in the presence of soldiers from the French and Italian contingents and the Lebanese Army that East and West Beirut have been united into a single capital for the whole of the Lebanon. Tel Aviv was obliged to withdraw its forces from West Beirut and its southern suburbs including the area of Beirut International Airport where civil aircraft have begun landing for the first time in all the 4 months of the Israeli aggression. It is reported from Beirut that life in the city has gradually begun to return to normal. Communications between both parts of Beirut have resumed. President Amin al-Jumayyil declared at the ceremony that Beirut has turned the page of destruction and unhappiness. This is the beginning of the unification of the entire Lebanese nation, he said.

Beirut observers are noting, however, that the events taking place in the capital itself and the country as a whole show that the Lebanese are warily following the maneuvers of Israel and its proteges. The Israeli occupationists are still deployed in the direct vicinity of the capital and could return there at any time if Tel Aviv decided to do so. Having withdrawn its forces from Beirut airport Israel has reserved the right to use one of the runways for military purposes.

According to Beirut radio in the terms of the agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the airport the latter can use the airport in cases of extreme need. It is worth noting that it is precisely the U.S. military contingent which forms part of the so-called multinational forces which will use Beirut airport as a base. The U.S. Marines who have landed in Beirut have stationed themselves not only in the airport region but in areas adjoining it.

The life of the people of Beirut is being clouded by the fact that pellet, cluster and time bombs are repeatedly going off in the city. The Pentagon provided the Israeli Army with generous supplies of these bombs for aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinians. Four soldiers belonging to the U.S. Marines have also fallen victim to such an explosion. One of them was killed and the three others were seriously injured during mine clearance work. In reporting on this the U.S. mass media are noting that the four Marines fell victim to the Pentagon's policy of arming Israel with lethal weapons which are banned by international conventions.

According to WAFA, the Palestinian news agency, the mass killings of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila camps in Beirut were carried out by a special Israeli detachment on the orders of Minister of Defense Sharon. The agency reports that these detachments were formed back in 1975 and were directly responsible to Sharon. According to the Lebanon correspondent of THE WASHINGTON POST the bloody violence against children, women and old people in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila was directly led by a man connected with the Israeli secret service, Mossad, and the CIA.

Judging by reports from southern Lebanon, where Rafael Eytan, chief of the General Staff of the Israeli Army, has had a meeting with the Israeli puppet Haddad, Tel Aviv is hatching plans to detach a 40 km frontier zone. We will speak in more detail about this in the second edition of our program.

IRANIANS EXECUTE 'CIA AGENT' IN SHIRAZ

LD021212 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Tehran October 2 TASS -- Khosrow Khan Qashqa'i was publicly executed in the city of Shiraz on a sentence of an Islamic revolutionary tribunal. The Iranian news agency IRNA reports that as an agent for the U.S. CIA he was engaged in activities aimed at overthrowing the regime existing in Iran and was guilty of the death of many people.

PRESENCE OF U.S. DELEGATION IN ANGOLA REPORTED

LD022306 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] According to reports from Luanda, an American delegation is now staying there led by an assistant under secretary of state for African affairs, Frank Wisner. The delegation is expected to discuss during talks in Luanda the problem of Namibia among other topics. Now, more from our commentator, Aleksey Nikolayev:

There is growing realization in Washington that, as a result of the liberation struggle by the Namibians guided by the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO], South Africa won't be able to control the situation in that country for long, a country it has turned into its colony. For this reason the Reagan administration is now making persistent diplomatic and political maneuvers to gain time and allow South Africa to bolster up in Namibia the puppet administration that would be obedient to the will of its American and South African masters. The United States claims hypocritically that a Namibia settlement is not far away. Last June, a Reagan administration official declared that the last round of talks would be held on 13 July between representatives of SWAPO, South Africa and Frontline states, the largest Western powers and of the United Nations secretary general. He went on to say that on 15 August, a cease-fire would be proclaimed in Namibia, but just before that day, with the prior knowledge of Washington, the South African regime launched further bloody aggression against Angola. Thousands of Angolans and Namibian refugees were killed. That was the bloody price to pay for the hypocrisy of the American policymakers.

At present, some people would like to have a strong link between a Namibia settlement and withdrawal from Angola of Cuban internationalists. But why should the Cubans withdraw? They arrived in Angola at the request of its lawful government to help the republic protect itself against South African aggression. To answer that question, it is enough to recall recent events in Lebanon. Having won its way to have the PLO withdraw from West Beirut, Washington untied the hnads of Zionist criminals. By insisting on the withdrawal of the Cuban military contingent from Angola, the United States carries on weakening Angola's defense capability in the face of the South African military who would like to eliminate the government of the people in Luanda and to route SWAPO.

The international community has exposed the dangerous maneuvers of the United States and South Africa. It demands strict and steady implementation of the United Nations Resolution No 435 on Namibia which provides for granting real independence to that country's people.

AFRICAN CONTACT COMMITTEE MEETS FOR CONSULTATION

LD011030 Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Addis Ababa October 1 TASS -- The "Contact Committee" of six African countries, set up in August this year at a meeting of thirty heads of state and government from African countries, started its work in the Ethiopian capital on Thursday. The committee is entrusted with the task of holding consultations with all members of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) with a view to convening shortly the regular 19th session of the OAU assembly of the heads of state and government. The all-African forum failed to take place in the Libyan capital as planned.

The "Contact Committee's" session, held yesterday at the national palace under the chairmanship of President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, was attended by the presidents of Zambia and the Congo, one of the leaders of the Libyan revolution, 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, and member of the Political Bureau, Secretary for Economic Issues of the Mozambican Frelimo Party Marcelino dos Santos. Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, was invited to the session.

The session examined the results of the trips by committee members to African countries and their and their talks with the leaders of these nations on the question of holding the summit session of the OAU assembly.

Mengistu Haile Mariam received the Presidents of Tanzania, Zambia, the Congo and Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, who conveyed to him the personal message from the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO GUINEA

LD011906 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has congratulated Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Party-State of Guinea, president of the Guinean People's Revolutionary Republic, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

"On the day of your country's national holiday, I wish the friendly people of Guinea new achievements in the political, socio-economic and cultural development of their homeland," says the message.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed confidence that "the relations of friendship, mutual trust and extensive cooperation, established between our countries, parties and peoples, will further develop in the interests of the Soviet Union and Guinea, consolidation of unity of all progressive peace-loving forces in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, in the name of perserving peace and strengthening international security."

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO SHAGARI PUBLICIZED

AB020922 Lagos NAN in English 0850 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Message From USSR President Leonid Brezhnev to Nigerian President Shehu Shagari on 30 September 1982 on the occasion of the Nigerian national day holiday]

[Text] [No dateline given] His Excellency, Alhaji Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, State House, Lagos.

On the occasion of the national day of the Federal Republic of Nigeria -- the anniversary of proclaiming the independence of your country -- I am extending to you, Mr. President, and to the friendly Nigerian people warm congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Soviet peoples and my own behalf.

The role Nigeria plays in the struggle for improvement of the international climate in the world in general and on the African Continent in particular is well known and highly valued in the Soviet Union. We sincerely believe that in the present international situation when the question of the necessity to eliminate the military threat is so pressing, Nigeria, together with all the peace-loving states, will continue to undertake maximum efforts with the view to strengthen peace and international solidarity, to promote international cooperation.

I express my confidence that the friendly relations between our countries will further develop for the benefit of the Soviet and Nigerian peoples, in the interests of peace and progress.

Leonid I. Brezhnev

Moscow, Kremlin
30 September 1982

CUBAN OFFICERS RECEIVE USSR MILITARY AWARD

PM011109 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Awards Presentation"]

[Text] Havana, 23 Sep -- A ceremony has been held here at which the Soviet medal "For Strengthening Combat Collaboration" was presented to a large group of generals, admirals and senior officers for services in the sphere of strengthening combat collaboration between the USSR Armed Forces and the armies of the Warsaw Pact states and friendly countries.

Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, first vice minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, spoke on behalf of the award recipients and expressed profound gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Defense Ministry for the high assessment of their military labor, and assured them that the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces would always be true to their international duty and would be ever ready to deliver a fitting rebuff to any imperialist provocation. The medal, he said, is a symbol of the fraternity between the USSR and Cuba and of the Soviet and Cuban peoples' unbreakable friendship and common goals and tasks.

EXPANSIONIST CHARGE AGAINST NICARAGUA REJECTED

PM301507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Sychev "rejoinder": "Under Cover of Lies"]

[Text] A recent meeting between E. Paz Barnica, Honduran foreign secretary, and his Costa Rican colleague began with a rehash of well-known Washington themes. The meeting concerned the seemingly explosive situation in Central America which the Honduran envoy, like his North American patrons, links with Nicaragua's "excessive armament level."

At a press conference after the meeting, he stated: "We are extremely concerned by Nicaragua's excessive armament level, which is out of balance with that country's objective realities. It concerns us because it could be linked to expansionist aims." The same idea, word for word, was foisted on journalists a few months earlier by R. Inman, deputy director of the CIA, and J. Hughes, deputy director of the Pentagon intelligence service, and also by S. Bosworth, a high ranking State Department staffer. But as they say: "There is no tax on talk: Whatever you want to say, go ahead and say it."

In fact, official Washington and its wards are turning the facts upside down. The United States is preparing armed intervention in Central America which, in the opinion of participants in the Latin American anti-imperialist tribunal held in Managua, could begin in the very near future. To achieve this aim the U.S. Congress recently allocated $19 million for financing CIA subversive actions. A further 3,000 soldiers of the dictatorial Honduran regime have been shipped by U.S. military transport aircraft to the border with Nicaragua. The United States is hastily modernizing three military airfields there and building two naval bases on the Atlantic seaboard and another one on Ampala Island in the Gulf of Fonseca. What we have here is a scheme, approved more than once by Washington, according to which the organization of armed incursion with the participation of helpful reactionary governments is conducted under cover of a propaganda campaign. By means of that campaign the victim of the planned aggression is accused of "expansionist aspirations" while the actual aggressors are "whitewashed."

But facts are stubborn and cannot be hidden. On contact with them, the "peaceful" arguments of Washington and its Central American satellites disappear like smoke.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER I.Z. SOKOLOV DIES

LD022042 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with profound sorrow that Ivan Zakharovich Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet and second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, died suddenly on 1 October at the age of 54. The obituary signed by the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state says:

A member of the CPSU since 1954, Ivan Zakharovich Sokolov began his working activity in 1943 as a worker on the southern railway. For more than 10 years he worked at the Kharkov Ordzhonikidze tractor works. He was elected first secretary of the Ordzhonikidze Raykom in the town of Kharkov and first and second secretary of the Kharkov Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party. Since 1976 Ivan Zakharovich Sokolov had held the post of second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. In all the responsible areas entrusted to him he showed himself an outstanding organizer and a principled and exacting leader. The services of Ivan Zakharovich Sokolov to the Communist Party and the Soviet state were marked by two Orders of Lenin, the Orders of the October Revolution, the Red Banner of Labor, and many medals. The shining image of Ivan Zakharovich Sokolov, a loyal son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people will live on forever in our hearts, the obituary says.

PRAVDA REPORTS BAKU AWARD CEREMONY PROCEEDINGS

PM011459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Labor Heroism of the Azerbaijan People. Baku Ceremony Devoted to the Presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR"]

[Excerpts] Baku, 26 Sep -- Azerbaijan working people associate all their successes -- in industry, agriculture, social development, science and culture -- with the steady implementation of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy. In united formation with the USSR's fraternal peoples Azerbaijan has become a flourishing republic.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet today held a ceremony in the V.I. Lenin Palace devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR, which it has been awarded for the great successes achieved by the republic's working people in the 10th 5-Year Plan in producing industrial and agricultural output.

A sculpted bust of V.I. Lenin stood on the stage of the palace hall. There, too, were the banner of the Azerbaijan SSR, the memorial banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU and the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

In the hall were members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, deputies of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, leaders of party, soviet and public organizations, party veterans, leading industrial and agricultural workers and scientific and cultural figures.

The ceremony participants greeted L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with tumultuous, prolonged applause.

In the presidium at the session were G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.N. Seidov, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers; members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau, distinguished working people and military leaders.

In the presidium were A.M. Aleksandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; L.M. Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; and M.Ye. Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee.

Opening the ceremony, Comrade G.A. Aliyev warmly and cordially welcomed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He said that Comrade Brezhnev's visit on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- a great celebration of the Soviet people's internationalism and fraternity -- is a high honor and tremendous joy for all the republic's people. Comrade Aliyev emphasized that the sincere, cordial feelings of the residents of Baku at the meetings and talks with Leonid Ilich, as well as the ceremonial, festive atmosphere reigning in this hall, are all a manifestation of the Azerbaijan working people's ardent love for and boundless gratitude to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and of their unanimous support for the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

The national anthems of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR were played.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was unanimously elected honorary presidium of the session.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev took the floor. All rose and greeted Leonid Ilich with a prolonged ovation.

To an ovation which did not die down for a long time Leonid Ilich Brezhnev attached the Order of Lenin to the banner of the Azerbaijan SSR. Toasts in honor of the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo and in honor of the Soviet people building communism were heard in the hall.

Then, in memory of this meeting and on the threshold of our people's great festival -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- Comrade L.I. Brezhnev presented the republic with a vase made by the wonderful masters of the Leningrad china plant and inscribed "Moscow -- capital of the USSR."

Comrade G.A. Aliyev delivered a speech at the session. The speech was listened to with attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.

The ceremony participants enthusiastically adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Masters of the arts gave a festive concert for the ceremony participants, which was a great success. The concert was attended by Comrades L.I. Brevhnev, G.A. Aliyev, K.A. Khalilov and G.N. Seidov, members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau, celebrities of the republic, party veterans, participants in the Great Patriotic War, scientific and cultural figures, representatives of the public, and also members of the CPSU Central Committee -- A.M. Aleksandrov, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and L.M. Zamyatin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section -- and M. Ye. Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee.

ALIYEV ATTENDS ECONOMIC AKTIV IN NAKHICHEVAN

LD021624 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today in Nakhichevan a meeting was held of the party economy aktiv of the autonomous republic. Under discussion were practical measures to carry out the tasks set out in Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the ceremony devoted to conferring the Order of Lenin upon the Azerbaijan SSR. Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, spoke at the meeting.

COSMOS-1412 LAUNCHED TO CONTINUE SPACE RESEARCH

LD040813 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1412, was put into orbit by the Soviet Union on October 2, 1982. The satellite carries aboard scientific equipment intended to continue space research.

The characteristics of the orbit are as follows: Initial period of revolution -- 89.6 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 280 kilometres; minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) -- 255 kilometres; inclination of the orbit -- 65 degrees.

In addition to scientific equipment, the satellite is fitted out with a radio system for the precision measurement of the characteristics of the orbit and a radiotelemetry system to send back to earth data from instruments and scientific equipment.

The instruments and equipment carried by the satellite are in good working order. The ground control computer centre is processing the information coming in.

SALYUT-7 COSMONAUTS CONTINUE WORK, EXPERIMENTS

LD011434 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow Mission Control October 1 TASS -- The cosmonauts Anatoly Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have started their 21st week of work aboard the orbital station Salyut-7.

The cosmonauts carried out in the past days another cycle of geophysical research which included visual observation, photography and spectrometry of the earth's surface. Experiments with the small-size gamma-telescope "Yelena," intended for measuring gamma-radiation and charged particles in the near-earth space, have been started.

Today the cosmonauts are busy mastering techniques of orienting the orbital complex. Research is planned with the use of spectrometric equipment "Astra-1." Medical check-ups of the cosmonauts are regularly held to determine and predict the state of health of the crew and their ability to work during a prolonged orbital flight.

According to the latest one, the commander's pulse was 63, and the flight engineer's -- 72 beats a minute. Arterial pressure was 130 by 60 and 135 by 70 mm of the mercury column respectively. Both Berezovoy and Lebedev are in good health and are feeling fine.

The trajectory of the complex was adjusted once again on September 29 with the help of a rocket of the Progress-15 craft. Its parametres are now as follows: Maximum distance from the earth's surface is 384 kilometres, minimum distance from the earth's surface is 364 kilometres; the period of revolution is 91.8 minutes, inclination is 51.6 degrees.

All systems of the research complex Salyut-7-Soyuz T-7-Progress-15 are functioning normally.